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REAGAN 'ATTEMPTS' TO EXPLAIN MORATORIUM REFUSAL

LD052144 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] President Reagan has made an attempt to justify the United States refusal to immediately follow the Soviet Union's example and suspend its nuclear blasts as of 6 August. He is reported to have made some hazy remarks at a news conference in the White House about the possibility of introducing a moratorium only when the United States completed the current series of nuclear tests. When asked when such a step could be expected, he said he did not know. He came out with lengthy speculations that the Soviet Union had announced the moratorium because it had already completed its nuclear tests.

ADVENT OF MORATORIUM HIGHLIGHTS U.S. REFUSAL

OW060633 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hello Comrades. The new peace initiative of the Soviet Union proposed in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev comes into effect tomorrow. Our country will unilaterally end all nuclear blasts.

Millions of people in various countries have assessed this initiative as new proof of the USSR's desire to end the arms race. The statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary has often been called historic in recent days, in the United States as well. Alas, as television viewers know, official Washington hastened, out of hand as they say, to reject the Soviet initiative, calling it propaganda, unrealistic, and supposedly giving the Soviet Union an advantage.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, a responsible White House official described frankly the political substance of the administration's decision when he declared that it was essential to reject the Soviet proposal immediately, Comrades, I wish to particularly stress that word immediately, so that there can be no cause for hope among the American people that a moratorium of this sort could ever be introduced. Well, the official expressed himself most clearly. Now here is the testimony of such an authority as Paul Warnke, who conducted arms control talks under President Carter. He said: The current administration does not want to ban nuclear weapons tests; it is not interested in arms control.

U.S. DISTORTS ARGUMENTS FAVORING MORATORIUM

LD051506 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 5 Aug 85

["White House Still Silent on Soviet Initiative" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, August 5 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally stop any nuclear explosions remains in the focus of attention of U.S. politicians and public figures.

U.S. law-makers and representatives of the American public recently held a news conference in the capitol, which was specially devoted to the latest Soviet initiative. Speakers there urged the U.S. President to reciprocate the Soviet proposal by imposing an American moratorium and start talks with the USSR on a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

But the White House has not given an official response so far.

The local press says that the Soviet initiative has put the administration in a difficult position which, all indications are, it is still looking a way out of. This is admitted even by news analysts who usually prefer identifying with Washington's official line on arms control. The press notes that a reciprocal moratorium on any nuclear blasts objectively will not do any harm to U.S. national security interests and that there are all necessary conditions for its practical implementation, including those allowing its reliable verification. A number of papers has said bluntly that the ball is now in the U.S. Administration's court, with everything now hinging on whether it is really prepared for an accord with the Soviet Union or it will continue its line of shunning a ban on underground nuclear testing.

Commentators also note that the Pentagon is busy feeding the mass media the argument that accepting the Soviet proposal would mean suspending a number of top-priority military programs contemplated by the American Administration. THE WASHINGTON POST reported, for instance, that the "star wars" program, touted as a non-nuclear one, required nuclear tests of one of its components, namely an X-ray laser.

On the whole, U.S. politicians advocating arms control agree unequivocally that the latest move of the Soviet Union, paving the way towards nuclear arms limitation, has shown graphically who really seeks nuclear disarmament and who rejects it. A press conference in Moscow over the USSR's latest, major foreign-policy initiative has riveted much attention here. The U.S. Administration has taken pains either to hush up or distort the arguments cited there in favor of that initiative. Those influencing U.S. public opinion are in effect trying to fold up the discussion of the issue of a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

MORATORIUM PROVIDES CHANCE TO END ARMS RACE

LD030125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The major new foreign policy initiative put forward to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement providing for the USSR's unilateral cessation of all nuclear explosions beginning 6 August is evoking a great response and support throughout the world. Here is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

One important line can be seen quite clearly in the foreign reaction to the Soviet Union's decision to end nuclear explosions: a recognition of the consistent nature of our country's efforts to prevent nuclear war. One cannot but note that the new USSR initiative set our in Mikhail's Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement undoubtedly is important, but it is far from the only one.

I recall that our country, again unilaterally, pledged 3 years ago not to use nuclear weapons first. The Soviet moratorium on placing antisatellite weapons into space has been in force for 2 years and the Soviet Union, on its own initiative, this April halted the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe. As far as the problem of ending nuclear weapon stests is concerned, here the list of our country's initiatives is even longer. The Soviet Union in 1955 appealed to all nuclear powers to end such tests, and in 1963 at our country's initiative, a treaty was signed to ban tests in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater. The Soviet Union came out then in favor of banning underground tests as well. However, the United States, Britain, and France did not agree with this. The USSR then suggested that the magnitude of underground tests should at least be limited and that even peaceful nuclear explosions should be regulated. The corresponding treaties were signed, but not ratified by the United States.

And what is Washington's stance on this question now? A lot of noise is now being made there of the fact that the United States is inviting Soviet representatives to spend some time at a U.S. nuclear weapon test. But for what reason? To legitimize the nuclear explosion by their presence? Incidentally, there is absolutely no need to be present at a nuclear testing ground to establish that an explosion has actually taken place, or even to determine its magnitude. Today's national technical facilities enable nuclear explosions to be monitored with a high degree of precision. But it is not a matter of continuing them, but of ending them, because that is the only way to break the vicious circle of the arms race.

No official reply has thus far been received from Washington to the Soviet proposal. One would like to hope that the U.S. Government has not yet said its final word in reply to our country's new manifestation of goodwill.

AIMS OF U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY EXAMINED

LD031018 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS — The newspaper PRAVDA carries today a short commentary by Yevgeniy Grigoryev headlined "But They Are Being Evasive." It says:

People all over the world are discussing with much interest the decision of the Soviet Government to end all nuclear blasts unilaterally beginning from August 6 and its call to the United States to follow this example. All who do not turn a blind eye to the facts, and they make a vast majority of people in the world, see that the Soviet Union has offered a real opportunity to go over from a moratorium to a total ban on nuclear weapons test. A moratorium on nuclear blasts, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST aptly remarked on August 1, could slow down the rate of the arms race, since the weapons which cannot be tested will, probably, never be manufactured.

Thus at hand is the opportunity of an important step in the interests of eliminating the nuclear threat. They should have used that opportunity. This is realized by many figures in the United States itself. If Washington followed Moscow's example this would contribute to building up a climate of confidence, improving the atmosphere in Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet Union has displayed most serious intentions. This is seen, in particular, from the fact that it had notified the U.S. Administration in advance about its proposal and voiced hope for a positive response to it.

Yet, they in Washington were in a hurry, so to say, to "forestall" the Soviet initiative. A White House official was quoted by the U.S. press as frankly saying that it was necessary to reject the Soviet proposal outright so that the people should have no hope that such a moratorium could be introduced. A hasty "counter-proposal" followed concerning the invitation that the USSR send its observers to attend an underground nuclear test in Nevada. Yet this proposal is in the nature of a political-distracting propaganda manoeuvre.

That was a carefully calculated move aimed at substituting one issue for another. Outwardly they may seem to belong to one and the same field, but in their essence they are directly opposite: The USSR proposes a moratorim on all nuclear blasts, an end to them, while the USA is for continuing nuclear tests.

A large group of congressmen is known to have addressed an appeal to the U.S. President requesting that the Soviet statement be seriously examined and relevant draft resolutions be tabled in Senate and House of Representatives.

Most of American scientists and public figures approve of the Soviet moratorium in some or another measure, welcome it as an important initiative laying the groundwork for the resolution of the problem.

It can be said that many people overseas admit that a "goal has been scored into the American cage" on the issue of ending nuclear tests and however much Washington may try to win it all back, it will be impossible. Another difficult task is to conceal the real causes of the reluctance of the U.S. Administration to follow the USSR's example.

These causes become obvious time and again at briefings held in Washington. They warn that if the USA agreed to the moratorium, the Pentagon would have to suspend a number of military programmes, or as they are called the "supposed systems." Hence the White House team stubbornly repeats its "invitation" to tests.

As was pointed out at a press conference in Moscow, no official answer to the Soviet proposal has been received so far. Yet is clearly follows from different statement made in Washington that they are not going to embark on the path of practical prohibition of nuclear blasts, and consequently on the path of curbing and then eliminating the nuclear arsenals. Obviously, this is not the aim of U.S. policy.

Yet they overseas could prove the contrary. But this makes it necessary for them to follow the example of the USSR, whose new important intiative is welcomed by the whole peaceable mankind.

ACADEMICIANS EXPLORE ARGUMENTS FOR SDI

PM051505 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 21 Jul 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Space Weapons -- A Freeway to a New Danger"]

[Text] "The belief that our peace would be more secure if supported by new 'more stabilizing' weapons systems, such as those that are proposed for outer space -- is a dangerous illusion," says Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Sceintists in Defence of Peace, Against the Threat of Nuclear War, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Velikhov, together with a group of other prominent specialists representing the committee, spoke with journalists in Moscow.

Yevgeniy Velkhov: According to the "star wars" concept, a large-scale weapons system will be deployed over our heads in outer space and all-out efforts are being made to make it look defensive. We must keep in mind that since it is such an intricately sophisticated system, composed of information gathering networks, aiming and guidance systems, strike components, means for checking on target damage, etc. It can never be tested under real conditions. Therefore, it would be highly unreliable, and this only increases the chances of accidental nuclear war. But its advocates in the USA are proffering such a system as a "reliable shield," of some sort.

I had a chance recently to attend a conference in Atlanta in the USA, at which Henry Kissinger expressed a desire to clarify the question: How could a system be both unreliable and simultaneously be undermining universal security? Garwin, a well-known U.S. physicist, gave a good illustration of this -- if you go to a store and buy a toy plastic gun, which is only an imitation of the real thing, this, in itself, would not be a dangerous weapon. But if you train this toy pistol at an armed policeman and take aim at him, then the toy becomes an extremely provocative weapon. Such is the logic of the situation.

The world in which we would find ourselves after the setting up of a broad-scale ABM system with space-based elements would be far from safer. Just the opposite.

First of all, the research and development work done in the USA on "star wars" weapons is being accompanied by the continued production of offensive arms -- the MX and Trident-2 and the future Midgetman missiles.

Alongside this, the emergence of a space-based ABM system can very well stimulate a more intensive development of cruise missiles, because such a space system will, apparently, have little effectiveness against them. The other means of delivery -- aircraft and submarines -- will be perfected, too. And, maybe, something else will be invented. In such a way the development of the most diverse types of weapons will be constantly taking place.

In order to understand what we are up against today, we need to remember what has been learned from history.

The ABM problem attracted widescale world attention for the first time in the late 60's. When all the assessments were made the USSR and the USA signed an agreement in 1972 which imposed very rigid limitations on the development of antimissile weapons. In spite of that R & D work continued in the USA on technology that would penetrate ABM systems -- with the aid of MIRV offensive missiles. The USA calulated that the MIRV's would give it a big edge on the USSR and that it would take 10-15 years for the USSR to catch up. This offers a good example of the dangerous development which arises when the weapons created continue to live a life all of their own even if the strategic situation radically changes. And this is a very important lesson of history.

Where has this led us? Firstly, the number of warheads on strategic carriers had increascd drastically. Secondly, the so-called advantages of MIRV's have turned out to be a myth -- the USSR developed similar systems very quickly. The Americans immediately felt this answer and then another myth emerged -- the myth about "a window of vulnerability" which Reagan's administration inherited when it came into power.

In real life, however, no "window of vulnerability" ever existed, nor does it exist now. This example shows how a weapons system, which has not even been fully completed, has created the danger of disrupting the balance of power, causing a chain reaction in the development of offensive weapons.

We must follow these developments with extreme caution lest history repeats why we are so concerned now by the development of the entire "star wars" concept and is being carried out.

Aleksey Arbatov, D.Sc. (History): The regimen and the process of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms is the most important security element in the world today. The signing of the treaty on the limitation of the ABM systems between the USSR and the USA in 1972 has established what is, in fact, a direct link between the limitation of both offensive and defensive strategic weapons. This helped create the necessary conditions for both sides to go over to the limitation and reduction of offensive strategic weapons.

The building up of a large-scale ABM system in the USA will, inevitably, wreck the ABM treaty. Therefore, the entire contractual relations and the dialogue between the great powers concerning the limitation of the arms race would, in fact, be severed. This, of course, will have extremely adverse consequences both strategically and politically.

It is perfectly clear that no matter how many echelons of the ABM system the USA would deploy and no matter how much money it spends on it -- This system will be ineffectual for the protection of the main part of the population and industry of even the biggest powers. Let's remember that in the 60s, MacNamara, then US Secretary of Defense, calculated that only 400 nuclear warheads were needed to inflict unacceptable damage on the USSR, or the USA, i.e., to destroy and annihilate over 70 per cent of their industry and over a third or even a half of their population. What are 400 warheads today? A very small part -- about 4 per cent of the strategic stockpiles. If the USA implements its "strategic defense initiative" (the "star wars" concept), then this will whip up a build up in offensive nuclear arms. By the time the ABM system is deployed these stockpiles might grow 2-3 times and even more. Correspondingly, these 400 warheads will constitute then, maybe, only 1 per cent of strategic stockpiles.

From the scientific point of view, even a theoretically perfect space-based ABM system will not be able to intercept over 99 per cent of the attacking warheads. Therefore, trying to protect a population with the aid of such a system is a completely unrealistic task.

The idea that a space-based ABM which preserves ICBM launch silos and other strategic forces bases rather than people, could increase a country's "deterrent" capability, is not logical. The already accumulated strategic forces are more than adequate for mutual deterrence. And therefore in this context the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) turns out to be an unsuitable, extremely costly and dubious enterprise.

Andrey Kokoshin, D.Sc. (history): It was pointed out already in the April 1983 Appeal to All Scientists of the World made by the academicians of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that there are no effective defence in the event of a nuclear war and that it is practically impossible to develop one. The research done by the Committee of Soviet Scientists and by many of our counterparts in the West, has many times confirmed this conclusion, especially if one considers the various means of counteracting the space-based ABM.

As a reminder, these means -- both active and passive -- include the so-called space mines, obstacles created in the trajectories of combat space vehicles, false missile launchings, all sorts of coatings that reflect the laser beam, etc. We arrived at the conclusion that an effect network of such means can be developed and employed much quicker and to a great extent with already existing technology, then the U.S. broad-scale ABM system which lays claims to high effectiveness. And the counteraction system can be built at less expense. In one of the combinations we had analyzed, its cost is, for example, a mere 1-2 per cent of the cost of the broad-scale ABM system.

A number of the U.S. governmental experts, including rather high-placed officials, also recognize, to this or that degree, the vulnerability of the space-based ABM system. Still, the very same experts lend their support to the "star wars" idea. This for us is one more proof that it is being developed not for defence but for attack.

The matter is that an ABM system, not securing, apparently, protection against a massive first strike, might, at the same time, look adequately effective, in the eyes of the U.S. strategists, to ward off a weakened reply strike, after the USA delivers the first strike against the Soviet strategic nuclear forces. In other words, its purpose is to dampen the strength of the retailiatory strike. It is quite in place here to remind people of the Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- a pledge which the U.S. leadership refuses to make. Everything taken together tells us that the "star wars" system is being developed primarily in order to secure for the US a first-strike capability.

Yevgeniy Velikhov: As I see it, one of the reasons why the U.S. administration proposed the SDI in March, 1983, is as follows: At the time the mighty antinuclear movement in Western Europe and in the USA itself had convincingly showed the ever growing danger of making a new attempt to achieve superiority over the USSR and its allies through a nuclear buildup. But instead of trying to achieve a constructive agreement with the USSR on the limitation, reduction and then complete destruction of nuclear arms, the U.S. administration came up with the idea of developing weapons in space under the guise of the defence system. In so doing it is creating a new immense road-block on the way to disarmament and diverts the public's attention from the only realistic way to guarantee universal security -- by ending the arms race and by the reduction of weapons.

Now a few words about the "research" programme for the SDI, which the USA doesn't want to scrap no matter what, and in which it is striving to involve its allies. Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, said in one of his speeches that the demand placed on the SDI are that, at any moment, as soon as the research is completed, it must make it possible to assemble the elements of the system and to deploy it as a whole. No wonder that this programme, on which 60 billion dollars to be spent in a decade, is three times as great as the Apollo programme and exceeds 5 times the planned spending on the development of a thermonuclear installation for peaceful purposes. To regard this as a "purely research programme" would be indulging in self-deception. Moreover, many of the component-by-component tests within the contest of this programme already in the most nearest future would be contradicting the 1972 ABM Treaty.

The race of ABM and space arms and the limitation of nuclear weapons are simply two different courses that are opposed to one another and which cannot be combined. That's why the Soviet delegation in Geneva takes an absolutely firm stand on this and why our committee gives it our complete support.

Andrey Kokoshin: What is the chief argument used by the U.S. Administration to brainwash the public in Western Europe, its political leadership and industrialists so as to lure them into research on the SDI programme? It is that the implementation of the "star wars" programme would, supposedly, provide a "tremendous impulse" to science and engineering, including also peaceful sectors. It is obvious that some politicians and even scientists have swallowed this bait. Fears are voiced in some industrialized Western countries that they might be left outside the "new high-tech market" which the U.S. enticers are so lavishly promising.

Everything in this argumentation is turned topsy-turvy. Military research and development does not feed the civilian sectors of the economy. Just the opposite: The contemporary development of science and technology for military purposes is completely based on a general scientific and engineering foundation. This means that a very large amount to resources and money which could be better used for peaceful purposes, including the working out of international cooperation, will be taken from the peaceful sectors and used, instead, for the development of the different domponents of the "star wars".

Brown, former U.S. defense secretary and well-known physicist, showed clearly in his book, published in 1933, that at the end of the 50's and outset of the 60's the profit from U.S. military R and D was considerable for the U.S. economy, science and technology as a whole. At present the situation has radically changed -- a new cycle has started in which today just the opposite is happening. Therefore, the real goal of the U.S. promoters of the "star wars" research programme is to use the resources of Western Europe and Japan both directly for this programme and for the establishment of the U.S. control over a whole number of trends in R and D work and over scientific and technical relations. The USA proceeds from the premise that the general bulk of U.S. science is larger than of its allies and the USA therefore has more chances to control all these exchanges and research than, let's say, the EEC members who often find it hard to coordinate their common policy in realtion to the USA.

HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI BOMBINGS ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

U.S. 'Atomic Blackmail'

LD051414 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov:

August 6 will be observed worldwide as a day of struggle for the prohibiton of nuclear weapons. It is also known as Hiroshima Day, after the city devastated by an American atomic bomb forty years ago.

There is a profound meaning in the observance of the day of solidarity with the A-bomb victims as a day of concerted action for banning nuclear weapons. This reflects the determination of hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world to do their utmost to prevent the repetition of the Hiroshima tragedy, so that there be no more victims of nuclear weapons and these be outlawed.

The United States became the first and only country to have used nuclear weapons. And this was not done, as the then White House chief Harry Truman claimed, to shorten the agony of war.

In August 1945, before the blasts of American atomic bombs levelled Hiroshima and then Nagasaki, claiming the lives of more than 300,000 people, the outcome of the Second World War left no one in doubt. The American atomic bombings of the Japanese cities are a crime that cannot be justified, or forgiven.

They launched a policy of atomic blackmail, were the first cold war actions and an apparent attempt by Washington to intimidate other countries and dictate to them its will.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were picked by the Pentagon as the targets in order to use the results of the barbarous actions for further improvement of nuclear weapons.

Thirty years have passed since the first international conference on the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, held in Japan. The appeal by its participants who stigmatized the race of nuclear armaments as a mortal threat to peace and peoples' security mobilized broad public circles for a fight against the threat.

The USSR, which lost twenty million people in the Second World War, is fully determined to avert nuclear catastrophe. Having established its nuclear potential for defensive purposes and in opposition to American atomic blackmail, the Soviet Union has been vigorously campaigning for an end to the production of nuclear weapons, for a reduction of their arsenals, down to their total elimination. The USSR publicly pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In a bid to help curb the dangerous buildup of nuclear armouries and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet Union decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6. This step, neeting the aspirations of all peoples, is a worthy tribute to the memory of the Hiroshima victims.

Washington, however, has not responded positively to the noble initiative, showing once again its intentions to boost the nuclear arms race on earth and spread it into outer space.

Under these conditions, concerted actions by anti-nuclear campaigners, the unity of their movement, the search for new active forms of struggle and the peoples's firm determination to uphold peace acquire ever greater significance.

Physicians Group Comments

LD051533 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- Mankind will never forget the lesson of Hiroshima. We pay tribute to the memory of the innocent victims of that most terrible crime ever. We will again and again speak about the horrible tragic fate of Hiroshima.This is necessary for a correct evaluation of the danger threatening all people on earth -- the danger of a world nuclear catastrophe. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by prominent Soviet scientist Academician Nikolay Bochkov, vice chairman of the Soviet committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War."

The monstrous nuclear death carried a toll of hundreds of thousands of human lives in a matter of seconds in August 1945, he continued. Forty years have passed and inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continue paying for the "American experiment" with their lives and health. People die of leukosis and malignant tumors, chiefly those who were exposed to radiation. Their children and even grandchildren suffer too.

Ionizing radiation destroys hereditary structures, the scientist said. This means that the trace of nuclear blasts will be passed on from generation to generation, increasing the load of pathological inheritance. Nuclear death has a long "radioactive" memory. That is why the human tragedies of Hiroshima multiply.

The yield of the nuclear warheads accumulated in the world now is equal to the aggregate yield of more than a million bombs of the size, which was dropped on Hiroshima, the academician said. A small part of its is enough to destroy all human life on earth many times over. The threat to human life is unprecedented. There is only one way out to prevent an irreparable course of things and thus save the world, life and the future from nuclear death.

Since time immemorial the sacred duty of physicians was to rescue life, Bochkov noted. Therefore it is not astonishing that the prevention of the possibiliyt of a repetition of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is in the focus of attention of the international movement "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War," which numbers around 140 thousand medical men in more than 40 countries.

Soviet Peace Fund Statement

LD051523 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- The Soviet Peace Fund has issued a statement in connection with the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The United States committed a crime not only against the Japanese people but also against all humanity, it said. That crime can be neither justified nor excused. In the year marking the 40th anniversary of that tragedy the alarmed voice of the planet's nations concerned about the continuing nuclear arms race, which is fraught with overwhelming dangers to the future of all world civilization, is ringing out with special force.

The Soviet people wholly approve of the consistently peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State, the statement said. The latest striking evidence of the USSR's desire to facilitate an end to the dangerous competition in building up nuclear arsenals has been furnished by the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet Union's unilateral stopping of any nuclear explosions from August 6, 1985.

The Soviet Peace Fund, the millions of people contributing to it give their wholehearted backing to this important political initiative which meets the aspirations and hopes of all nations. The Soviet Peace Fund joins its efforts to the anti-war actions conducted by the international public in the framework of the week of action for a ban on nuclear weapons and for solidarity with the atomic blast victims, a campaign sponsored by the World Peace Council.

"We believe," the statement said, "That reason will prove stronger than insanity and that humanity will never allow the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy to recur."

UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA CALLS FOR ACTION

LD022116 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Georgetown, August 2 TASS -- The regional U.N. conference on Namibia ended here today with adopting the appeal to action. The conference, which was attened by representatives of many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and American, condemned South Africa's ongoing aggression against Namibia, the use of Namibian territory as the bridgehead for perpetrating acts of subversion against sovereign states neighboring on Namibia and Pretoria's refusal to fulfil U.N. Security Council Resolution 435.

The conference opposed the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist regime, rejected the so-called "linkage" of the question of granting independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban interventionist troops from Angola. The participants in the forum censured the moves by Western countries, particularly, the United States, to increase political, economic, financial and military aid to South Africa and the continued robbing of Namibian natural resources by transnational monoplies.

The conference urged the U.N. Security Council to demand that mandatory sanctions be imposed against the Pretoria regime to force it pull out of Namibia. The conference recognised the U.N. Council for Namibia as the body vested with administrative power that territory prior to its gaining of independence. The conference also called to increase political, military, diplomatic, financial, moral and material support to SWAPO.

REAGAN TRIES TO 'JUSTIFY' HIROSHIMA BOMBING

LD060737 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 6 TASS -- During his regular press conference U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared that the United States refused to join in the Soviet Union's moratorium on any nuclear explosions. When asked for the reasons for this refusal, Reagan stated, contrary to logic and facts, that a bilateral moratorium would be allegedly beneficial only to the Soviet Union. The President tried to assure his audience that the United States would be ready for a moratorium when it had completed its nuclear tests programmes. When asked when this would happen Reagan did not find a concrete answer.

The President reaffirmed Washington's determination to press forward with its work on the realisation of its so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" which provides for the establishment of a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence network. It has long been proved, by American specialists too, that the objective of this programme is to create a first-strike capability for the USA.

During his press conference the President tried to justify the barbarous bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He also reaffirmed the administration's intention to continue to interfere in the affairs of other countries by expressing his satisfaction with the Congress decision to allocate new millions of dollars for financing the gangs of "contras" and dushmans with whose hands the United States is waging undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and the counterrevolutionary scum who make bandit attacks on the territory of Kampuchea and Angola.

The President expressed support for the South African racist regime which ruthlessly suppresses the protests of the black people of the country. He said that "constructive engagement" with the South African regime would be continued and that the U.S. Administration was against any sanctions in respect of South Africa.

PRAVDA CITED ON HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI BOMBING

LD060620 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 6 Aug 85

["The Hiroshima Bell Tolls" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- "No matter what mountains of lies the falsifiers of history pile up, no one will ever succeed in concealing the most important thing: Exactly imperialist quarters of the United States were the first to put to use a weapon which now threatens the very existence of life on earth," PRAVDA's political news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes today in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by U.S. Air Force. "Those who ordered that barbaric crime bear double responsibility. For they not only doomed more than 300,000 people to a senseless death, but also gave an impetus to a nuclear arms race which was immeasurably easier to begin than to stop."

"It has long been proved conclusively: There was no need to use atomic weapons to bring about the victory over militarist Japan," the author stresses. "It was done not for the military defeat of the enemy but for political blackmail of an ally. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not the final military act of the Second World War but the first operation of the Cold War against the Soviet Union. The entire history of that infamous nuclear blackmail policy serves as a proof of that."

"As early as in post-war years the basic ingredients of the current military doctrine of the U.S. could be discerned in the Pentagon's plans: The stake on the first strike and forward-based systems deployed along the Soviet frontiers. These plans were never carried out because it took the Soviet Union only four years to deprive the U.S. of the monopoly on atomic weapons," the author goes on.

"Having lost the atomic bomb monopoly, Washington made the stake on a hydrogen bomb. Later -- on guided-missile submarines, MIRV'ed missiles, neutron weapons, and finally, space militarization."

As to the Soviet Union, since the beginning of the nuclear age it has been consistently and vigorously working to curb the competition in the development of ever new types and classes of mass annihilation weapons, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov emphasizes.

"Trying to put an end to the dangerous build-up of nuclear arsenals and striving to show a good example, the U.S.S.R. has just made another bold step. It has decided to halt unilaterally all nuclear explosions starting from the day of the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, that is, August 6. The moratorium will be in effect till January 1, 1986. But it will be extended if the United States, for its part, refrains from conducting nuclear explosions."

TASS CITES WALTERS ON SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

LD060848 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 6 TASS -- Vernon Walters, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, now in Tokyo, has said at a meeting with the Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that Washington does not intend to observe the decision of the U.N. Security Council which called upon the members of the international community to exert pressure upon the racists in order to make them stop the terror against the native residents of the south of Africa. He hypocritically asserted that adoption of any mandatory sanctions against South Africa's rulers would allegedly lead to no solution of the racial discrimination problem.

Local news analysts point out that Walter's declarations were received with understanding in Tokyo which displays intolerable slowness in taking measures to bring pressure on the terroristic South African regime. The Japanese conservative government reacted to the introduction of the state of emergency in the Republic of South Africa only by making vague hints as to a possibility of imposing some sanctions in the future. The inactivity of the Japanese ruling circles in that issue is easy to explain. The newspaper "TOKYO SHIMBUN" points out that Japan and the Republic of South Africa are linked with close economic cooperation, with annual trade between them running into 3,500 million dollars. Tokyo sanctions deliveries to the Republic of South Africa of different electronic instruments and devices for the racist regime's police and army. 40 million dollars' worth of such instruments and devices were sold to the South African racists last year alone.

CONGRESS REPORT ON MILITARY BALANCE CRITICIZED

PM311320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Latest Forgery"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jul -- A long report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service entitled "The U.S.-USSR Military Balance 1980-1985" has been published here. Its publication can only be described as the hawks' latest contribution to fueling militarist hysteria and as an attempt to fuel the arms race still further.

Attempts to prepare "scientifically based works" supposedly to confirm the correctness of the administration's course of further increasing military appropriations have already been repeatedly made by the Pentagon itself.

However, the new "analysis" differs little from the Pentagon's publications. Its authors, too, push the thesis of the United States' "dangerous lag" behind the USSR in the rate of buildup of its military might. The document calls for the deployment of MX missiles, the renewal of chemical weapons arsenals, and the creation of a system for the "defense" of U.S. territory, that is, the implementation of the "star wars" program.

HOUSE CRITICISM OF U.S.-PRC AGREEMENT NOTED

LD01513 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 5 TASS -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee has begun hearings on American-Chinese agreement on cooperation in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, which was signed during the recent visit of President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China to the United States.

Edward Markey, chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy, just as a number of other congressmen, criticized the agreement, stressing that it was full of ambiguities, was unverifiable and did not meet the task of the non-proliferation of nuclear wapons. Markey said also that the agreement did not contain the guarantees, demanded by U.S. laws, that the American nuclear materials and equipment transferred to China would be used properly. It lacked the guarantee that the enrichment of American fuel, the extraction of plutonium from it and other changes would not be carried out without prior U.S. consent. Several senators spoke out for improving the agreement and then submitting it for discussion by both congressional chambers. Hearings on problems of American-Chinese cooperation will be continued when Congress resumes its work next September.

BRIGHT STAR 85 'REHEARSAL FOR INVASION'

LD051618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] According to reports from Cairo, the Pentagon has begun large-scale military maneuvers which have the code-name Bright Star 85. The maneuvers are being held in Egypt, Somalia, Jordan, and Oman. What lies behind this latest militaristic demonstration, which the United States is holding in an area thousand of kilometers away from its borders? Before I answer this question, I should explain that the name of the military exercise, Bright Star, means Yarkaya Zvezda in Russian.

One of the main reasons why the Pentagon dreamed up such a showy name was certainly because it wanted to achieve the right publicity, its argument being that by wrapping it up in a glittering package and attaching a colorful lable to it even something like military maneuvers can be passed off as not just necessary but useful. Therefore, I think it is worth taking a close look at what can be seen in the light of this Bright Star.

First and foremost, one is struck by the exceptionally broad program of the Bright Star maneuvers. They are being held on the ground, in the air, and at sea. Over six times more U.S. servicemen are involved in the current exercises than 4 years ago, during the Bright Star 81 maneuvers. The amount of military hardware involved has also increased greatly. It includes B-52 strategic bombers and the latest fighter-bombers. These carriers of nuclear weapons are being used to rehearse attacking strikes against the adversary. At the same time, warships in the Mediterranean are rehearsing operations off the shores of Africa. The landing of troops near the Egyptian port of Alexandria will be an integral part of the U.S. Naval exercise. This fact is causing particular concern to public opinion in countries in the zone where these militaristic capers are taking place. After all, these are not just the biggest military exercises ever held by the United States in the vicininty of the African Continent. Objective observers writing in the Arab press consider the current maneuvers a direct rehearsal for armed invasion.

Such a conclusion is certainly not idle speculation. It is based on the obvious fact that military units belonging to the so-called Rapid Deployment Force of the United States are involved in the Bright Star 85 exercises. It is no secret that for 2 and 1/2 years now these forces have come under the specially created Central Command. This command has a brief from the Pentagon to keep 19 independent coastal countries in the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean in the sights of its 200,000 troops. Six of these countries are in Africa. Washington has high-handedly declared all of this large area to be a sphere of vital interest to it. And it says that these self-same Rapid Deployment Forces have the task of guarding these interests. U.S. information services say that the purpose of the Bright Star military maneuvers is to test the combat readiness of this corps of gendarmes maintained by the Pentagon. As it happens, U.S. military strategists themselves make no secret of the fact that their objective during the exercises is to rehearse coordination between all detachments and units of Washington's "fire brigade". That is the name quite justifiably given to the Rapid Deployment Force, which is intended to carry out speedy, armed invasions in areas where the world's so-called "hot-spots" are located.

In organizing this formidable military demonstration Washington hypocritically claims that the Bright Star maneuvers are being held in the interests of establishing lasting peace in the Near Eastern-African region. However, it is futile for the administration to try yet again to attach the olive branch of peace to its sinister militaristic actions, which lead to increased international tension and which threaten the freedom and independence of the peoples and the security of all mankind. The new aggressive plans drawnup as part of the global strategy and the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism are ever more clearly visible in the rays given off by the Pentagon's Bright Star.

U.S. PRESS 'SILENT' ON MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

PM050929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin report: "Keeping the Facts Quiet"]

[Text] Washington -- Although 1,700 newspapers are published in the United States and thousands of radio and television stations broadcast, many of them around the clock, information on major events in life at home and abroad sometimes fails to reach the Americans.

Thus, the press here has not said a word about the press conference held in Washington the other day by prominent politicians and public figures on the USSR's decision to unilaterally stop any nuclear tests. (IZVESTIYA published detailed reportage from this press conference.)

Little has been reported here on the opening of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, in which, incidentally, a large, representative U.S. delegation is taking part. Not one American newspaper or magazine has found space for information on the progress of the festival or the problems being discussed there. Directives from the U.S. State Department to the press here to keep quiet about the festival have evidently worked.

This impression is strengthened by an article published in THE NEW REPUBLIC. This magazine, which has become a platform for anticommunists and anti-Sovietists in recent years, attacked an impressive group of congressmen, mayors of large cities, and student and religious organizations who supported the world youth forum in one form or another. As if issuing a signal for general persecution, THE NEW REPUBLIC listed the "heretics" by name and accused them of being unpatriotic.

At the same time, the author of the sketch, which is McCarthyist in spirit, slipped up by saying that they are afraid that the Americans who went to Moscow may become convinced of the falseness of anti-Soviet propaganda and become still more energetically involved in the movement for peace and friendship between peoples.

U.S. AIR FORCE PLANS ACTION AT TEMPLEHOF

LD051058 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- The U.S. Air Force is planning to hold an official ceremony in West Berlin tomorrow, August 6, on the occasion of the installation in front of the gates of Tempelhof Airport of the symbolic sphere with an eagle, which was erected on the roof of the airport building in the thirties, during the Nazi rule.

In 1960 in connection with the installation of a radar, the sphere was disassembled and sent to the USA. The decision on the return of the eagle was taken roughly one year and a half ago and motivated by the fact that the swastika, which the eagle kept in its claws, was allegedly destroyed.

Invitations to attend the ceremony of returning the Nazi symbol in Tempelhof back into its place have been sent to a number of officials.

Concern is expressed among the U.S. diplomatic circles in the FRG and West Berlin over the possible negative political consequences of that act of the United States following the example of Bitburg, since Bitburg and now Tempelhof are links of one chain.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON LI XIANNIAN VISIT TO U.S.

LD030537 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 3 Aug 85

["PRAVDA on the Results of the Visit of the Chinese Delegation to the USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- Analyzing the results of the visit to the USA of the Chinese delegation led by Chairman of the PRC Li Xiannian, many observers point out that in its relations with the USA China pursues its own aims, while taking a cautious stand in the political field," the newspaper PRAVDA points out today. "Meanwhile the U.S. Administration would like to use the bilateral ties in its own interests."

Foreign observers noted that the Chinese side in Washington "refrained from a demonstration of close political ties with the USA on the basis of the so-called strategic partnership offered by the White House," PRAVDA says. As Li Xiannian stated, "The Chinese Government firmly pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy and will never join in or establish strategic relations with any big power."

The head of the PRC delegation pointed out, PRAVDA continues, that although there is "much in common" between China and the USA, yet there are also differences. In his words, "the main obstacle" in the development of U.S.-Chinese relations is the Taiwan problem. He also expressed concern about the growth of protectionism in foreign trade of the USA.

On its part, the Washington administration does not conceal its intention to use as an effective means of influencing the PRC the broadening trade and economic exchanges and agreements signed in the course of the visit.

"It must be said," the newspaper writes, "that the United States is the third biggest, after Japan and Hong Kong, trade partner of the USA [as received]. During the visit the Reagan administration requested that the Congress preserve for China the most-favoured nation treatment in trade with the USA."

IZVESTIYA CITES DENG XIAOPING CRITICISM OF SDI

PM051607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Issue of 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug -- According to XINHUA, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission, has declared that the "star wars" program must not be realized because its implementation would introduce qualitative changes in the arms race.

During a meeting with R. Maxwell, chairman of Pergamon Press, the Anglo-American publishing firms, the Chinese leader noted that the "star wars" plans are a fundamentally different matter from adding a few nuclear warheads to the arsenal or developing a number of new types of missiles.

MODERNIZATION, ECONOMIC REFORM IN PRC VIEWED

LD042045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 85

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Mikhaylovich Burlatiskiy]

[Text] There is another of the world's countries that has joined in a most active process of modernization of its economy, if not in the technology race.

That country is China. As is known, China attracts our most fixed attention. And it is not just a question of the fact that quite recently a major economic agreement on cooperation was signed between China and ourselves. Of course, this of itself is an important step forward along the path of improving Soviet-Chinese relations. The fact is that preceding decades have shown that neither side gains from tension, let alone from hostile relations.

From the time of the revolution in China in 1949, the Soviet people have followed China's development with enormous affection and at times -- let us be quite open about it -- with genuine concern. China has been trying to achieve modern civilization amidst unheard-of difficulties, and often struggles and torments. Important changes have been taking place in China in recent years. To start with, they were known as the four modernizations: the modernization of industry, agriculture, science, and defense. Now they are called economic reforms. This is an extremely complicated manifestation, encompassing the whole of the country's one billion strong population. And while the experts in China itself are still arguing about the nature of these manifestations, what the journalists have to do is simply to provide information about what is taking place.

China has today become a place where wide-scale reforms are being carried out. Some of them have already achieved results. Rejection of the so-called communes, for example, and the change-over to family contracting which covers almost all China's 800 million peasants has made it possible to double per capita incomes within just 4 years. But, as the Chinese experts themselves write, this process is also accompanied by complicated side-effects. A group of better-off peasants stand out. Problems of surplus manpower arise in the countryside. Elements of inflation are making their appearance, although all this takes place against a background of active growth of agricultural production.

The economic reform in China's industry is taking only its first steps. Here, too, some fairly important decisions are being taken. The number of indicators in centralized planning has been reduced sharply. Each enterprise is being turned into a fully self-financing one, with the ability to use a considerable part of its profits. Measures are being taken to use the latest foreign technology and also to attract foreign capital investment within reasonable limits.

The results and the problems of these major social experiments are being widely discussed in China itself and overseas. It is interesting and important for us, too, to know about them and about what is taking place in China. And of course, we are particularly concerned about the process of further normalization of relations with that great power. This process is taking place, not so quickly, perhaps, as we would like, but movement of itself in the right direction gives grounds for hoping for a better future.

SOVIET-CHINESE RAILROAD COMMISSION MEETS

PM050915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference in Khabarovsk"]

[Text] The latest conference of the Soviet-Chinese mixed border railroad commission took place in Khabarovsk 22 through 31 July. The sides discussed questions of improving the organization of freight shipments within the framework of the agreement signed in Moscow in July of this year between the USSR and PRC governments on trade turnover and payments in 1986-1990, and agreed on a number of practical measures to ensure border railroad communication.

ZAMYATIN RECEIVES KYODO MANAGING EDITOR

PM021735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 2 August, L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, received and had a conversation with Kazumi Fukase, managing editor of Japan's KYODO News Agency.

JOINT VENTURES PROPOSED WITH JAPANESE FIRMS

OW010831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 1 KYODO -- The Soviet Union, in the first initiative of its kind, has proposed joint ventures with Japanese firms in the production of machines and other industrial goods. In the proposal, Vice Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushkov also sought Japanese cooperation in the field of research and development of high technology.

The proposal, made in the latest issue of the magazine FOREIGN TRADE, indicates the Soviet Union's positive stance toward technological innovation under the new leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, according to diplomatic sources here.

Sushkov specifically referred to joint production in the fields of agricultural and consumer goods, including color television sets. He expressed keen interest in the introduction of industrial robots for better quality and lower cost of manufactured products.

"The Soviet Union is ready to look into the possibility or organizing Soviet-Japanese joint ventures in the field of machinery production in order to promote exports," Sushkov was quoted as saying by the magazine.

At present, Japan and the Soviet Union are pushing joint projects in the development of oil, coal and forestry resources at government level.

TASS CONDEMNS NAKASONE REACTION TO MORATORIUM

LD021640 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The impression is that some statements by officials in Tokyo are aimed more at Washington than at Japanese public opinion, which the markers of such statements appear to ignore. This can be exemplified by an interview given to the American television network NBC by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. His pronouncements in that interview included one concerning his attitude to the Soviet Union's new and major foreign policy initiative to unilaterally stop any nuclear explosions from August 6. Speaking about that important peaceful step by the USSR, he said it is "insufficient" and tried to motivate his negative attitude to the Soviet moratorium by contending that it is unverifiable.

But this clearly far-fetched argument, which is, incidentally, dismissed by leading scientists and experts as totally untenable, is also being invoked in Washington. So Mr Nakasone did nothing more than repeating the American Administration's claim.

In the meantime, Japan's interest in such an important issue as an end to nuclear testing, which would sharply slow down the nuclear arms race, can be called vital without exaggeration. Nakasone granted the interview to the American TV network shortly before the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy, which claimed the lives of more than 300,000 of his compatriots. Many Japanese people who were exposed to radiation as a result of the American A-bomb blasts continue to die. Their children and grandchildren die from radiation sickness.

The 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy is another reminder of the pressing need to enforce a total ban on nuclear weapons and scrap them. And an end to nuclear testing is a right way to this goal.

So when, ahead of this anniversary marked by all people of goodwill in their determination to put an end to the nuclear arms race on earth and keep it out of space, Mr Nakasone speaks negatively of the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally stop any nuclear explosions, his position appears more than strange.

There are, it is clear, forces in Japan, which would like not only to forget themselves the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki but also to erase the memory of those terrible events from the people's memory.

But the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people are active in the campaign to make certain that nuclear blasts no longer threaten people on earth and that the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki recur never again. This resolve of their people has been expressed, for example, by Japanese young men and women taking part in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. Yuzi Egusa from Hiroshima, who has survived the tragedy of that city, said the Soviet initiative is remarkable. As a representative of the atomic blast victims, he believes that the very existence of the barbarous weapons of mass annihilation is inadmissible.

GRISHIN RECEIVES DPRK WORKER'S PARTY OFFICIAL

PM051511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 2 August, V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received So Yun-sok, member of the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of Pyongyang City Korean Worker's Party Committee, who is in Moscow as an honored festival guest.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

WEST GERMAN TV REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN 'SLANDER'

Moscow TV Correspondent

LD022246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] West German television has shown a program which has coarsely distorted the role of the Soviet Union in events taking place in the DRA. This report is commented upon by our correspondent Mikhail Leschinskiy:

[Begin Leshchinskiy report] I have just flown in from Afghanistan and have brought back reportage about the atrocities of the dushmans, about the crimes of the hired killers and the victims of the undeclared war. Believe me, it was difficult for me and for Aleksey Badadzhan, the cameraman, to see this; it was difficult to film; and it is difficult now for me to tell you about it. But this is something that has to be done in order to expose the intrigues of Western propaganda like the FRG television program.

On this occasion the Sued-Westfunk television studio invited three doctors who had returned from Afghanistan to take part in a report feature. In Afghanistan they had allegedly been giving assistance to freedom fighters. But, as far as the activity of these FRG citizens with the dushman bands in the DRA is concerned, it is sufficient to use one very apt expression: spies in white coats. These people, as is apparent, had also received an additional task from the CIA, that of slandering the role of the Soviet Union in events on Afghan soil. And this is how far they went in what they said, and I quote: The Soviet troops are destroying peaceful settlements in a planned way, along with schools, hospitals and mosques. And more than this, just listen, the Russians are deliberately maiming Afghan children, so that they will be unable to fight for freedom in the future. What can one say to such a thing? Anyone who has been in Afghanistan, anyone who knows the true state of affairs on that long-suffering land, becomes indignant when he hears such things, sincerely indignant. And now I am going to show you some documentary film, which ought to have a place at an international tribunal where they try crimes against humanity.

Dushman mortars exploded in the old quarter of Kabul, the most thickly populated district. People and their meagre homes were destroyed. And here are the consequences of a mortar which went through the roof of the school named after the Afghan poetess Rabe'a-e Balkhi. Here is a schoolgirl who saw her classmates die on that terrible day. We know that this was done by bandits who receive money from the Americans, she says. [Video shows burning embers of buildings being hosed down; people gathered outside; hole in the roof of a building, class of schoolgirls reading books at desks, schoolgirl speaking into microphone before the camera]

Those mercenaries who have assembled a home-made bomb according to American instructions think it's very funny. Where is it going to go off? Perhaps it'll again be in a shop where there are always lots of people. Or perhaps in a children's playground, as has happened more than once already. [Video shows about half a dozen men, outdoors, assembling bombs from sticks of dynamite; damaged buildings; and injured children]

Nor do the killers spare hospitals. Here the victims include not just defenseless people, but doctors, too, who give them assistance. And we took these pictures in the Panjsher Valley. It was here that a prison belonging to the dushmans was discovered. They shot 146 people here when they withdrew into the mountains, people who were subjected to terrible torture before they were shot.

Yes, the world must know this, must see this and condemn it, as was done by the young people at the Moscow world festival during the work of the international tribunal.

One of the witnesses at this tribunal was Abdol Saber, an Afghan boy who lost his hands when they were torn off by a bomb disguised as a fountain pen. [Begin Saber in Dari with superimposed translation read by Leschinskiy] I picked up this pen, he says, to draw or write something. But as soon as I took off the cap to look at the pen it exploded. I have to add that similar pens of American manufacture have been shown to us journalists more than once at Kabul press conference. Those are the facts, those are the documents. [End report]

The only thing left for me to do is to reveal the mechanism by which fabrications like those shown to its viewers by West German television are prepared. Indeed, this has been done repeatedly during interrogations at the organs of state security of Afghanistan, said that besides other tasks the CIA instructed him to photograph and to send back to Pakistan the consequences of acts of sabotage carried out by the dushmans, so that subsequently these could be depicted as the actions of Soviet and Afghan troops.

PRAVDA Condemnation

PM051155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

["Provocateurs From ARD" -- PRAVDA headline]

ARD, one of the West German television channels, late in July decided to "impress" West German T.V. viewers with appalling "atrocities" allegedly perpetrated by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

To back up the claims, numerous photographs of "victims and destruction" were shown, and the program host resorted to unscrupulous lies, asserting that it is the Soviet and Afghan troops which "destroy on a planned basis", schools hospitals and mosques while Afghan children are taken to the USSR for education in a "pro-Soviet" spirit. Absurdities of this kind were apparently taken from the arsenals of Goebbels whose methods some people in Bonn would like to revive.

If the makers of the television programme had a little conscience, they could have cited accurate data, not "information" spun out of thin air, about crimes committed by cutthroats from counter-revolutionary gangs. In seven years, the bandits destroyed 1,814 schools, 906 farmers' cooperatives, more than forty hospitals and murdered an inestimable number of civilians who had just started enjoying the gains of people's power: freedom, land, literacy. The bandits killed more than 200 mullahs and ulemas, some of them inside mosques. It is no accident that when bandits are forced out of populated localities they held for some time, they leave behind piles of corpses of people they shot dead or tortured to death, tortue chambers, and caves.

Undoubtedly, the ARD programme is an unscrupulous falsification. The ARD liars or those who stand behind them fabricated out of documentaries and photographs of brutalities committed by bandit units on Afghan soil alleged "Soviet atrocities". It is also well known that bandits dressed in disguise played scenes of murder allegedly "perpetrated by the Russians" in front of cine-cameras of American and some other Western special services. At the same time, bandits were engaged in their dirty business, raiding and killing Afghan civilians, placing explosives in cinema houses, markets, large shops, and other crowded places.

One feels revulsion and utter indignation over the fact that the West German television company which claims respectability agreed to air the crude falsification of this kind, and that television journalist F. Alt, who had been previously trenchantly criticized in public by extreme right-wing circles for some 'leftist tilt', was the host. Undoubtedly, the point at issue is a coordinated hostile action by the Central Intelligence Agency, West German, and NATO special services.

It is clear to any unbiased observer that the true source of the suffering of the Afghan people is the undeclared war waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by gangs of bandits who are intructed, armed, and directed by the CIA.

Haven't they in Bonn heard about rewards for the bandits' "work"? Five-seven thousand afghanis are paid for the killing of one Afghan Army soldier, ten-fifteen thousand for a party activist. This financial year alone, the American Administration set aside 280 million dollars for the training and arming of Afghan counter-revolution. There is also a contribution by Bonn, and not only in deutschemarks, to the bloody and destructive war waged by the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is, by the way, well known to some members of the West German Bundestag.

If not for assistance by the limited Soviet military contingent, much more blood would be split on Afghan soil. The ARD falsifiers want to ascribe to the Soviet soldier what is totally alien to him. He protects the civilian population, safeguards the work of Afghan people. Those whom ARD portrays as "freedom-fighters" are in fact hired killers and bandits.

The makers of the programme assert that someone prevents them from seeing the "true picture" in Afghanistan. That is another lie. Many Western journalists and observers have been to Afghanistan. It is their reports which show the true picture, not what ARD portrays from other people's prompting.

U.S. POLICY AGGRAVATING AFGHAN SITUATION

TA022225 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[From the "From Moscow's Viewpoint" program; Aleksey Metrov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, our commentator, Aleksey Metrov, has written that the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW magazine, no doubt ironically, wrote that during the past year the price of weapons in Peshawar's black market rose approximately twofold. This magazine drew the conclusion that the events around Afghanistan caused an unprecedented flow of arms to Pakistan.

In this connection the reaction by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's minister of foreign affairs, who recently returned from America, to a question by one of the correspondents as to whether he discussed with U.S. representatives the issue of further delivery of arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, was very clear: Pakistan's minister of foreign affairs refused to answer this question, but has silence as well as the claim that only issues relating to so-called humanitarian aid for the Afghan refugees were allegedly discussed in Washington cannot mislead anyone. His claim that the United States has allegedly reiterated its support for efforts aimed at seeking a political solution for the situation around Afghanistan does not seem (?true) either. The reason is that this claim is inconsistent with Washington's distinct method of action in this connection.

Facts indicate that the present U.S. Government has not refrained from the policy of arms assistance to the counterrevolutionary bands who are dispatched to Afghanistan.

This assistance has repeatedly increased since 1980, and will amount to $280 million during the current fiscal year. The whole amount allocated by the United States and its allies for the undeclared war against revolutinary Afghanistan will reach $600 million. It can also be said that a special group, organized by the U.S. Congress, has been appointed for the supervision and distribution of this aid to the rebels and not for seeking a peaceful solution to the region's problems.

A month ago, U.S. lawmakers approved a stipulation in the bill for the Pentagon's allocations for 1986. According to this stipulation $10 million were allocated as aid for the rebel bands. Thus, henceforth funds for aggression against Afghanistan will be appropriated in accordance with the law. The Pentagon will enjoy legal authority for direct participation in the delivery of weapons and other war material to the rebel bands.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan has been openly transformed into the state policy of the United States. Recently Washington has been trying to draw more countries into this crusade. For example, during its recent visit to the Middle East, the U.S. State Department delegation exerted efforts so that a number of Arab countries would adopt measures to promote the unity of Afghan rebel bands. There was talk of how a coordinating center for the expansion of military and financial aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries could be established. According to the foreign press, these very issues were discussed during the talks between Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and U.S. Government figures.

In addition to the undeclared war, the United States is also expanding further the scope of the psychological war against the DRA. Particularly, the recent decision on the establishment of the subversive radio station, called "Free Afghanistan," is an indication of this fact.

Even if one were extremely naive, one could never consider these facts as Washington's approval and support for a peaceful solution of the situation in the region, because these facts precisely indicate totally contrary aims, that is the U.S. government's desire to further aggravate the situation around the DRA.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI MILITARY INCURSIONS

PM051115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Aug 85 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Kubal -- The DRA has issued a resolute protest to Pakistan in connection with new provocations by the Pakistani military. As the BAKHTAR agency reported, the Pakistani charge de'affaires was summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry, where he was told that on 26 July four Pakistani Air Force planes violated DRA airspace, flying over a number of border regions.

On 26, 27, and 29 July subunits of the Pakistani Armed Forces shelled Barikowt region in Konarha province with heavy guns and rockets. As a result three people were killed and four seriously wounded. Civilian dwellings were materially damaged.

The Afghan authorities demanded an immediate end to the acts of aggression, stating that all the responsibility for their consequences rest with the Pakistani side.

PAKISTAN URGED TO CEASE AGGRESSION AGAINST DRA

LD022053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Excerpts] To listen to certain Pakistani official representatives, one would think their greatest concern was to maintain good-neighborly relations with Afghanistan. As for the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs entrenched in Pakistan, the story is that Islamabad is tolerating their presence purely on humanitarian grounds, and has nothing to do with the piratical attacks by the terrorists on the Democratic Republic. Such declarations would be fine if only they bore some relation to the real state of affairs. The real facts, however, indicate the precise opposite: Pakistan is deeply implicated in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and is grossly interfering in its internal affairs.

The penetration by Pakistani military personnel into Afghan terriroty as members of the gangs is now by no means an exceptional occurrence. Finally, just the other day, at a news conference in Kabul, two Pakistani diplomats faced journalists and confessed that they were regular intelligence men and had been engaged in spying. There is no shortage of examples of this kind, and they demonstrate very clearly that in Islamabad, the concept of good-neighborliness is given a very peculiar meaning. And yet, real possibilities exist for establishing between Afghanistan and Pakistan, if not friendly relations, then at least smooth and normal ones. All that is necessary is for Pakistan to cease its acts of aggression against the Republic, and not allow its territory to be used for waging an undeclared war against it. One gets the impression, though, that the Pakistani military regime, however peaceful-sounding the statements of its representatives may be, prefers the path of enmity and of whipping up tension in the area. And it is, above all, the United States, into whose orbit of aggressive designs Islamabad has allowed itself to be drawn, that is pushing it onto that path. Washington clearly counts on keeping Pakistan as its regional gendarme and a detonator of dangerous tension in that region of Asia. That is precisely the purpose of the extensive deliveries of American arms, with every batch of which Pakistan's aggressiveness toward its neighbors increases.

400 TROOPS 'ANNIHILATED' NORTH OF KABUL

LD041300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Following a resurgence of intense engagements north of Kabul between Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and the joint government and Soviet forces, a battalion of the joint forces was annihilated by the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries.

According to a central news unit report quoting Radio Pakistan, 400 Soviet and government forces were annihilated and their equipment destroyed during the battle.

PAKISTANI MARTIAL LAW EXTENDED WITH U.S. SUPPORT

BK050757 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1100 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] Under the state of martial law in Pakistan, the people have become accustomed to hearing various types of promises, but they know that these promises are seldom fulfilled. However, lately many Pakistanis have really come to believe that martial law will soon be lifted.

The thought sprang up in their minds, especially after the holding of National Assembly elections in February of this year, that the day is not very far off when martial law, in force to run the affairs of the country, will be lifted. Consequent to the statements of Islamabad authorities, hopes that civilian rule will be restored in the current year were increasing.

For example, giving an interview to the London paper ARABIA, President Ziaul Haq said that martial law would be lifted within a few weeks or a month and then the 1973 constitution will be fully restored. But this hope turned into an illusion when last Tuesday, 30 July, President Ziaul Haq had a meeting with the military governors and the members of the four provinces in Islamabad. As usual, excuses were sought for extending martial law, which has been in force since 1976.

THE MUSLIM reported that in the opinion of the government considerable time is needed to set up strong political parties and hence the extension of martial law is essential. Most probably these parties are supposed to work in the place of existing banned parties. In this connection other things are also being said.

The leaders of most of the political parties of Pakistan think that certain foreign powers are deeply interested in continuing military rule in Pakistan. For instance, when the decision to extend martial law was announced on 30 July, THE MUSLIM published a joint statement of the leaders of the two banned political parties, the Socialist Party and the People's Democratic Party, saying that the military authorities have the patronage of the United States which is in favor of continuing the present undemocratic system in Pakistan. The reason for this patronage, said the statement, is that Pakistan will prove to be the most loyal tool for the imperialist United States in carrying out its military strategy in South Asia. Firstly, the most predominant indication for this is that Pakistan is extensively using its territory and resources for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

In this connection, a prominent MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] representative, Wali Khan, said that the policy of the present leaders of Pakistan is fully subservient to Washington's interests. Therefore their objective is not directed toward finding a solution to the so called Afghan problem, but toward increasing tension in the region.

Now, with the concurrence of the military authorities, the northwestern areas of Pakistan have been converted into a special base for the undeclared war which the American press terms as biggest secret campaign by the CIA since the Vietnam war. Urging the military authorities to continue this aggressive campaign, Washington gladly supports those who share an identical stand on this problem. Besides this, the representatives of the Washington administration, especially U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Deane Hinton, who want to resolve this problem militarily, have repeatedly made scathing remarks against the leaders of Pakistan's MRD.

In the past, the likes and dislikes of Washington had some impact on the internal political situation of Pakistan. Is it not the result of acts of connivance by Washington that the military authorities have decided to extend the term of martial law once again, to the great annoyance of the people?

U.S. TO DELIVER MORE F-16'S TO PAKISTAN

LD050607 Moscow TASS in English 0553 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 5 TASS -- Pakistan will get a large shipment of U.S. advanced nuclear-capable fighter bombers F-16 in addition to the 40 planes of this type already used by the Pakistani Air Force, the Washington correspondent of the Indian newspaper FREE PRESS JOURNAL reports, quoting sources which are close to the U.S. Department of State and the Pentagon. Additional F-16 supplies are envisioned by the draft of a new comprehensive military and economic deal between the two countries which will cover six years beginning with 1987.

In this way the U.S. Administration is seeking to retain Pakistan as a springboard of its aggressive strategy in south and southwest Asia, the newspaper PATRIOT stresses in this context.

U.S. LINKS WITH ANTI-INDIAN TERRORISM CLAIMED

PM021347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Chain of Terrorism"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has told India that it has no "legal grounds" for closing a terrorist training camp in Alabama. Sikh extremists are being trained in this camp, it is reported.

The recent revelation of the activity of special centers in the United States where professional assassins and saboteurs are trained has provoked a wave of indignation in India. It is easy to understand the Indians' indignation. For several years now, a tense situation has prevailed in the country's northwest Punjab state, where Sikh separatists -- enjoying support from outside -- are seeking to create the so-called "state of Khalistan."

Striving to undermine India's national unity and territorial integrity, they are resorting to the services of terrorist fanatics, who are wreaking bloody reprisals against prominent statesmen and public figures, intimidating the population, and creating an atmosphere of chaos and lawlessness.

The Indian Government is striving to ensure law and order in the Punjab by resolute actions. The recently concluded agreement between the central government and Akali Dal, the most influential political party in the Sikh community, on settling the existing disputes was ardently approved by the country's general public.

Peace and calm in India do not, however, suit the forces of destabilization. They have again used the services of terrorists. Recently, it is believed, 329 passengers of an Indian plane died at their hands over the Atlantic ocean. An act of armed provocation was organized in the Golden Temple complex, the Sikh shrine in the city of Amritsar. The evil murder of a prominent figure of the ruling party, Lalit Maken, and his wife was committed in Delhi. This is the chain of events which attests to the stepping up of terrorists' intrigues in India. And it cannot be ruled out that one of the links in this chain is the subversive center in the U.S. State of Alabama.

High-ranking U.S. representatives are currently advocating virtually every day all over the place the adoption of measures to combat "international terrorism." But can we view Washington's present statement to the Indian Government as anything other than a manifestation of hypocrisy and cynicism in world politics and of contempt for observing elementary norms in relations between states?

INDONESIAN VICE SPEAKER'S STATEMENT ON VISIT

BK050934 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Statement by Indonesian Vice Speaker Harjantho Sumodisastro to unidentified NOVOSTI correspondent in Moscow — date not given, recorded]

[Text] During our visit, we met several Soviet statesmen, including Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Ryabov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and others. Following the meetings with them, I am even more convinced that the views permeating the Indonesian people that the USSR is a closed and isolated country entirely contradict the reality.

I have noted the desire of the Soviet state and people to expand cooperation with other peoples and countries.

One of the results of our visit is that our objectives in national economic development can be achieved quickly under a protocol which was signed during a visit to the Soviet Union by Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry. During talks with Soviet leaders, I brought to their attention Indonesia's interest in selling nonoil and nongas commodities. While at the same time I expressed the hope to correct the present heavy imbalance in Indonesia's trade with Western and socialist countries. Concrete steps must be taken so that the task to achieve a balance as set down in Indonesia's overall policy will be [word indistinct]. In this regard, Indonesia offers wide possibilities in development and the investment sector. I will report on the results of this visit to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Indonesian businessmen. The results of the talks in Moscow have aroused optimism over the development of close cooperation between our two countries in the economic, trade, and other fields.

In conclusion, I would like to express gratitude to the Soviet people and their leaders for the cordial reception. We must seek possibilities for wider contacts to contribute to the aspirations of the Soviet and Indonesian peoples and the strengthening of peace and mutual trust between our two countries.

Delegation Departs

PM051615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departure"]

[Text] An Indonesian People's Representation Council delegation, headed by Council Deputy Speaker Harjantho Sumodisastro, left the Soviet Union on 1 August. The delegation had been on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet

It was seen off at the airport by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A. Ya. Rybakov, senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

The farewell party included (Bustanul Arifin), Indonesian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

PRAVDA REPORTS GDR PREMIER STOPH'S MOSCOW TALKS

PM051513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 2 August, a meeting was held between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and W. Stoph, member of ministers, who is in the Soviet Union on vacation [na otdykh].

N.A. Tikhonov and W. Stoph expressed satisfaction at the development of fraternal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and their effective cooperation in the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA. As both sides stressed, the further deepening and improvement of cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres meet the vital interests of the USSR and GDR peoples.

In the conditions of an international situation made more complex through the fault of imperialism, the unity of the fraternal socialist countries is of special significance. Taking account of this, it was noted in the conversation, the USSR and the GDR intend to continue to do all they can to help to strengthen the socialist community and to consistently implement the agreed line in international affairs for the sake of consolidating peace. W. Stoph announced the GDR's full support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiative — the decision to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The same day, W. Stoph presented N. A. Tikhonov with a certificate conferring on him the honored title of "Hero of the GDR", a "Gold Star" medal, and the Order of Karl Marx.

N.A. Tikhonov was granted these awards for his outstanding services to the development of all-around fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR, the consolidation of the gains of socialism, and the struggle for peace.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-ROMANIAN RELATIONS

PM051219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kukushkin article: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] August 6 is the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania. That portentous event was of great significance for the rebirth and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke opened a new page in its history. The Soviet Army's decisive victories over Hitlerite Germany and the rout of a powerful grouping of fascist troops during the Iasi-Kishinev operation deprived the Antonescu regime of military and political support. Favorable conditions took shape in the country for a successful armed uprising inspired and organized by the Communist Party.

On 23 August 1944, the regime of the military fascist dictatorship was overthrown. Romania turned its weapons against Hitlerite Germany and fought together with the Soviet Union until the complete rout of fascism.

The Romanian working people's successful struggle under the Communist Party's leadership against internal reaction led to the creation of the first truly democratic government in the country's history. With the establishment of the revolutionary-democratic worker-peasant power in the spring of 1945 Romania embarked on the path of transition to a socialist revolution.

The government headed by Petru Groza, well-known figure of the antifascist and democratic movement, consistently pursued a policy of developing Romanian-Soviet relations — which accorded with the Romanian people's vital interests. Taking into account the positive changes in that country, on 6 August 1945 the Soviet Government announced its decision to restore diplomatic relations with Romania, and on 23 August of the same year an agreement was reached to elevate the diplomatic missions to embassy rank.

That political act initiated the setting up of Soviet-Romanian cooperation of a fundamentally new type in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. The Soviet Union showed itself to be a consistent defender of the new Romania's national sovereignty and of its positions in the international arena. Thanks to the Soviet side's firm stance, the peace treaty signed in Paris in February 1947 did not affect Romania's independence.

The restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union made a great contribution to consolidating Romania's progressive democratic forces and implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations. Starting with the first postwar years, our country, true to its international duty, gave the Romanian people all possible assistance in reviving the war-ravaged economy and developing the economy of the country, which had embarked on the path of socialism.

Relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have taken shape between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania. They are characterized by full equality of rights, mutual respect, and fraternal mutual assistance. These principles were made the basis of the first Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1948. The new treaty of 1970 enshrined and developed the results achieved. It opened up broad prospects for further deepening all-around ties between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Historical experience convincingly attests that friendship and cooperation between our countries accord with the Soviet and Romanian peoples' fundamental interests. More than 130 major industrial projects constructed in Romania with the Soviet Union's technical assistance are the specific embodiment of these relations. These enterprises account for a sizable proportion of the production of electricity, coke, and products of ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical industry of Romania.

Our country is one of the chief suppliers of raw materials, fuel, electricity, and equipment for Romania. Romania for its part participates in expanding the capacities of the extracting sectors of Soviet industry and supplies us with commodities needed for the national economy and for Soviet people. The volume of bilateral commodity turnover will exceed R18 billion in this 5-year plan.

Soviet-Romanian ties along party and state lines and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, and sport are growing and strengthening. It is hard now to imagine life in our countries without close cooperation, regular comradely exchange of experience, and socialist economic integration.

The Soviet people value highly the successes which the Romanian working people have achieved under the leadership of their combat vanguard -- the RCP. Romania today is a dynamically developing socialist state, an equal member of the socialist family of peoples, and an active participant in international life.

In celebrating the historic date -- the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania -- it should be pointed out that the successful development of cooperation between our countries, including along the lines of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, accords with our peoples' interests and serves the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

PRAVDA REPORTS PZPR PLENUM ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PM051027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "At Fraternal Parties": "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug -- A plenum of the PZPR Central Committee chaired by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was held here yesterday.

The plenum heard and discussed a PZPR Central Committee Politburo report on the party's tasks in preparing for elections to the Polish Sejm delivered by T. Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The report notes that the PZPR, playing the leading role in the life of Polish society, is pursuing the firm course of developing the idea of people's power. This course is being consistently implemented. Everyone who cherishes the socialist motherland must take part in the upcoming elections, which will be an event of particular importance for the country. However, the document says, the enemies of People's Poland are provocatively calling for the elections to be boycotted and the state thereby weakened.

The plenum also examined a report on the activity of the PZPR deputies' club during the eighth convocation of the Polish Sejm.

The concluding remarks were delivered by W. Jaruzelski.

POLISH LEADERS PLEDGE TO DEEPEN COOPERATION

PM021325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and also on our own behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people cordial gratitude for the congratulations and wishes sent on the 41st anniversary of the national festival of our people's state.

We wish to once again express our profound conviction that the further strengthening of the fraternal, allied bonds of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the USSR will still more efficiently promote the realization of the vital interests common to our parties, states, and peoples and serve the great cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

For our part, we will continue to do everything necessary to further deepen comprehensive mutual cooperation, to strengthen the community of socialist states and socialism's positions in the world, and to consolidate peace and international security.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIALS 31 Jul

PM011450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 31 Jul, L. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, met with P. Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian interparliamentary group, and G. Grozev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, it was noted that in conditions of mounting tension in the international arena it is more important than ever to strengthen interparliamentary contacts and intensify the struggle of the broadest strata of the public in the interests of improving the international atmosphere and strengthening peace.

It was stressed that the statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev on the USSR's decision to unilaterally end all nuclear explosions as of 6 August is yet more evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent and vigorous struggle to halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals, curb military rivalry, and strengthen trust and peaceful cooperation between states.

USSR-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD051216 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society has been held in Moscow. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the first congress of Albania's Democratic Front.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- Moscow, August 1 (MTI) -- A Soviet-Hungarian agreement simplifying frontier crossing for citizens living in the border regions was signed by Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Viktor Maltsev, Soviet First deputy Foreign Minister, in Moscow Thursday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 1 Aug 85 LD]

'TWO EUROPES' DECRIED, EUROPEAN COOPERATION URGED

LD060847 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Fedor Mikhaylovich Burlatskiy]

[Text] Western Europe, Eastern Europe -- Two Europes. I have to admit I shudder every time I hear these words. Two social systems in Europe, that's understandable. But two Europes! What does that mean? Our European civilization has been in existence for more than 3,000 years. It is not just a geographical concept; it is a deep historical and cultural concept, too. It is impossible to remove from the European his consciousness of the fact that Greek antiquity and the Italian Renaissance are part of him; it is impossible to take away his truly undying love for Shakespeare and Cervantes, Balzac and Goethe, Tolstoy and Dostoyevskiy. Even during the fascist Reich the concept of two Europes failed to catch on. No, on one side there was Nazism; and on the other the whole of genuine European civilization. And it is indeed the victory of this that we have been celebrating this year.

The great, the truly historic meaning, I would say, of the Helsinki conference of 1975 lies precisely in the fact that it was a major step along the path toward overcoming the division of Europe, along the path toward strengthening the security of the whole of Europe and the development of all-European cooperation. Looking back one can say that this process has been fruitful despite the truly colossal efforts made by its opponents to slow it down or to undermine its momentum. And here I would like to draw your attention to one very curious and even paradoxical thing: Most complicated of all in the way it has proceeded has been the process of movement toward military detente, and most fruitful of all has been the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Well, in fact this paradox is easy to explain. The fact is security problems have largely been resolved for the countries of Western Europe by dictation from Washington, while they have decided problems of economic cooperation primarily by following their own interests. The United States has heaped up more and more obstacles to strengthening European security, obstacles like the deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And now it is expending all its efforts in attempts to drag its allies into implementing the "star wars" program. As far as the economic sphere is concerned, and scientific and technical cooperation, here Europe has turned out to be less obedient and this has produced some good results on both sides. The Soviet Union has concluded long-term agreements with practically all West European countries. Here is one impressive figure: Whereas in 1970, for example, the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the developed capitalist countries amounted to R4.7 billion, in 1982 it rose to R37 billion, that is to say by more than 7 times.

It is true that in recent years there has been a certain slowing down of economic cooperation between the European countries of capitalism and the countries of socialism. Now that what I would call a fierce race for new technology has unfolded throughout the whole world, as well as competitive struggle which is frequently bitter, there are people in the West, and particularly in the United States, who say that the countries of socialism must be excluded from new technology exchanges. But that is a foolish and impractical venture. It is foolish because cooperation of this kind has long been a reality. And it is impractical because both sides -- not just one side -- suffer from this approach. Suffice it to say, for example, that more than one-third of all the world's scientific workers are concentrated in the CEMA countries and that they account for more than 40 percent of the inventions and discoveries and one-fifth of the patents issued in the world. Well, many of these inventions are implmented earlier abroad than in our own country, but, as they say, that is our problem.

There is no doubt that scientific-technical and technological cooperation is of advantage to both East and West. That is why the West is so attentively studying an issue that was raised by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his meeting in Moscow with Italian Prime Minister Craxi. This is the question of a willingness to establish mutually-advantageous cooperation between the CEMA and the Common Market, and also to find a common language with the EEC as a political unit on specific international problems.

Of course, it is no secret that this kind of cooperation has very many opponents, not just on the other side of the ocean but in Western Europe itself. However, economic necessity will pave its own way across all political barriers and across all ideological prejudices. And it has to be said that Western Europe is also being urged along in this direction by the intensifying competition between it, the United States, and particularly Japan, in the struggle for the new technology.

GORBACHEV VISIT TO FRANCE SEEN AS MAJOR STEP

LD042027 Moscow Television Serivce in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Mikhaylovich Burlatskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades. I should like to start my review of the past week with some personal impressions. About a week ago I had occasion to take part in the world congress of the International Political Science Association, which met in Paris. At the congress some 1,500 political experts were represented, in other words experts in various aspects of domestic and international politics, from practically all countries of the world. If you examine the atmosphere at the congress, it is a kind of mini-indicator of world public opinion, the main thing that characterized its general spirit was expectancy. To be more specific, expectancy of a turn for the better in mutual relations between East and West, primarily in Europe, and then in the whole world.

What is this expectancy connected with? On this account there can be no two opinions. The gaze from all directions is directed to Moscow. Indeed, there is no exaggeration in this. Whoever spoke with us members of the Soviet delegation at the congress, Frenchman or Americans, Britons, Japanese or Arabs, their first question was sure to be: Well, what is new back home in Moscow, what new decisions, what changes? And how will that active, innovatory approach which is being displayed by your leadership inside the country be reflected in the field of your foreign policy?

Well, this approach has already becoma a fact. Evidence of this is the agreement reached on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's coming meetings with President Mitterand of France in Paris in October and his meeting in November in Geneva with President Reagan of the United States. The two such major top-level meetings between representatives of East and West are a serious and major declaration of a search for constructive solutions of international affairs and for overcoming many deadlocks which hitherto seemed insuperable.

This is the tenor in which the international public is reacting to the new important Soviet initiative, the decision to halt, unilaterally, any nuclear explosions starting from 6 August of this year. This moratorium is being declared, as you know, until 1 January 1986. Now that the second round of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms has ended, and has ended, unfortunately, without result, a special load of responsibility lies on the Soviet-American summit. It is called upon really to promote a substantial turn for the better in bilateral relations between East and West, and primarily an end to the arms race.

But if we are to be entirely frank, at present there are more favorable opportunities for cooperation in mutual relations with countries of West Europe than with the United States. A big impression was made on the West European public by the words spoken by the Soviet leadership about the fact that we do not look at world politics only through the prism of Soviet-American relations. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's coming visit to Paris is a major step in our European policy, which comprises one of the central fields of our foreign policy as a whole.

It must be said outright that it was Europe which was and remains to the present day, in the wake of the policy of international detente, whose initiator was the Soviet Union, in the center of the attention of the international public this week was the meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

FRG PLANS FOR ARMS PRODUCTION INCLUDE PLANES, SDI

LD051948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From The "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The latest flight of the American spacecraft Challenger is to be completed tomorrow. In this connection the American press notes that the flights of the 'shuttle' system are being ever more widely used by the Pentagon for the preparation of "star wars."

For the implementation of these plans Washington is also seeking to utilize the military and scientific-and-technical potential of its allies. In Western Europe this is first of all the FRG. Very influential forces exist here which would not be averse, via the notorious U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, to join in the production of the latest kinds of armaments.

Dregger, the chairman of the CSU/CDU group in the Bundestag states unequivocally that participation in American space projects is desirable in the interests of West German industry.

Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian CSU, is one of the principal pushers of the American "star wars" plans. He is connected especially closely with military concerns in the FRG whose major enterprises are situated in the selfsame Bavaria.

Of late these concerns, first of all such well-known ones as Messerschmitt and Dornier are itching to start producing the latest types of military aircraft. The plan for the creation of a so called fighter aircraft of the nineties, in particular, is being discussed widely. It was proposed that it should be jointly developed and manufactured by aircraft firms of the FRG, Britain, Italy, France, and Spain. However, the other day, after protracted sharp discussions connected with the competition struggle between the major monopolies, the governments of France and Spain refused to support this project.

Now, Woerner, the head of the Bonn military development, states that the aircraft of the nineties will all the same be created, if not by five, then at least by three countries of Western Europe.

Indeed, it was already noted by Karl Marx, when capital senses the possibility of profit, it does not stop at anything. And the fighter aircraft of the nineties means, as the West German press writes, at least DM100 billion and it is these the bosses of the West European monopolies would like to channel into their safes.

FINNISH PREMIER PRAISES HELSINKI TALKS

LD030906 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS -- The recent meeting was held on a high political level, Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, has said in an interview with "TRUD" upon the end of the Helsinki meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of 33 European countries, the U.S. and Canada. In my opinion, the meeting was held in a constructive atmosphere, he underlined. The high level of representation was in itself a proof of the great importance attached to the all-European process. Speeches of the envoys of participating countries permit to affirm that these countries reiterate their allegiance to the provision of the Final Act.

Finland, on its part, regards as fundamental the principle that international relations should be built on the basis of cooperation and not confrontation, the minister said further.

In this respect many meetings between foreign ministers of various countries were important, including the meeting between the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state. They gave grounds for some hope for the future.

As for the Soviet initiative, Finland consistently comes out for a complete banning of nuclear tests. We welcome all the initiatives that would promote concluding a treaty to this effect.

Peoples expect the all-European process to develop after the anniversary meeting for the sake of peace and wellbeing on the continent through the efforts of all the countries, P. Vayrynen said in conclusion.

BRITISH HOME OFFICE OBJECTS TO BBC PROGRAM

PM051241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "How the BBC Was Silenced"]

[Text] London -- A storm has broken on the British airwaves. Thunder and lightning have been hurled down from the governmental Olympus. They have been hurled at the BBC. The radio and television broadcasting corporation was subjected to public chastisement. Home Secretary L. Brittan himself delivered the object lesson.

It was sparked by a TV movie about Ulster. The documentary, shot back at the beginning of the year, had passed screening checks at several levels without arousing any misgivings among the BBC management. However, Home Office censors discovered sedition in the movie, in frames showing Martin McGuinness, a representative of Irish nationalist in the Northern Ireland Assembly. The thunderers at the Home Office were angered precisely by the fact that the movie's authors had accorded air time to this deputy.

To begin with "experts" from L. Brittan's department called at the corporation's headquarters. They gave notice of the screening of the TV reportage. The reason given was the same -- Northern Ireland "extremists" must not be given air time.

This has produced widespread repercussions. Indignant voices are saying that the radio and television broadcasting corporation, which is formally managed by an allegedly independent board of governors, is being subjected to censorship.

Furthermore, many people take the view that the Home Office intervention in the BBC's work signifies a British government refusal to engage in any kind of public discussion with the Irish patriots in Ulster. "By their decision the Tories have shown that they are afraid of a debate in Britain on the continuing British imperialist occupation of the six counties in Northern Ireland," the newspaper MORNING STAR writes. "Their refusal is aimed at thwarting the legitimate aspirations of the majority of Irish people, who would like to see their country reunited."

Journalists working at the BBC offices in London, outraged by the authorities' interference in the BBC's work, have decided to call a 24-hour strike.

U.S. PORTUGUESE ENVOY'S REMARKS CRITICIZED

LD050115 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has labeled statements by the new U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, Frank Shakespeare, as blatant interference in Portugal's internal affairs. Addressing the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, Shakespeare said he was unhappy with the proportional representation system which enables a strong Communist representation in parliament. He also critcized what he described as the very big role played by the state sector in the country's economy. The PCP note stresses that such statements, coupled with his expressed intention to exert pressure on the Portuguese Government, are incompatible with the status of the head of a foreign diplomatic mission.

ITALIAN SENATORS ASK FOR BRIEFING ON SDI VISIT

LD051243 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Rome, August 5 TASS -- The group of communist senators has demanded that the Italian Cabinet clearly express its stand on the issue of the "star wars" program. The inquiry addressed to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi says that the Communist Party of Italy opposes any participation of the country in the implementation of the plans to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. Representatives of the Italian Communist Party have urged the government to inform the Parliament about the results of the recent visit to the USA of an official Italian delegation to discuss the possible plans of Italy's participation in the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative."

ARAB SUMMIT 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST PALESTINIANS

LD060652 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 6 Aug 85

["One Step Back" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- The creation of a mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for maintaining contacts with Washington and Tel Aviv has been the subject of debate and intrigues for several weeks already. "PRAVDA" writes in connection with the discussion brought about by the proposal of King Hassan II of Morocco to convene an emergency summit conference of Arab states on August 7 in Casablanca. The demand concerning the composition of the conference put forward by the U.S. shows that the intentions underlying this plan are rather dangerous. Thus, representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should be barred from joining the delegation. And this is not all: The demand also includes that Arabs should give up the struggle against the invaders and actually do away with PLO (in other words, they should do what the Israelis failed to do with the help fo the 1982 aggression). Besides, it is demanded that Arabs should give up the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned and should take to the path of separate deals. If one sums up all these demands he cannot but come to the conclusion that they constitute a true conspiracy against the Palestinian and other Arab nations.

Washington actually intends to force to capitulate one of the more active detachments of the Arab national liberation movement, to disarm Palestinians, to cut them off from their allies and to sow more seeds of discord among Arabs. The situation is made even more complicated by the fact that some Arab leaders, acting in line with their own interests, are pushing Palestinians towards behind-the-stage deals.

It is quite natural that the stand of the conciliatory circles came under strong criticism in Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria and a number of other Arab countries. It is regarded as a step back from the legitimate demands aimed at the restoration of justice and peace in the Middle East.

COMMENTARY ON VIABILITY OF U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD040228 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Aug 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead, who was recently appointed and who is considered number two man at the U.S. State Department, began his tour of the Middle East. The State Department spokesman said that the official American diplomat intends to visit and get personally acquainted with the leaders of Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Morocco. The U.S. State Department spokesman stated that this visit does not exclude or replace Richard Murphy's visit -- the other U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs -- which was decided previously.

What is the explanation of Washington's great interest in the Middle East at this moment in particular? To answer this question, let us, before anything else, go to the American media.

At the end of last month, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a long article, which clearly said that the current American Administration is carrying out huge attempts to arrange for new unilateral negotiations similar to the Camp David negotiations. Let us recall the following facts: On signing that shameful bargain, which cost the Arabs, including Egypt itself, very dearly, Washington did not hide the fact that the U.S.'s continuous efforts would be aimed at expanding the Camp David framework. They even mentioned the names of the prospective participants, on whom the U.S. State Department was betting at that time. Let us recall that list and compare it with the list of countries to which the two U.S. State Department officials intend to pay a visit at this time. It is a strange coincidence, but this coincidence is not accidental.

Will the United States succeed this time? It is known that all of the U.S.'s schemes in this field have failed up to now, as the majority of the Arab countries have rejected Washington's encroachments and condemned them by signing the Fes Arab summit resolutions, which reject all forms of unilateral bargains. Henry Kissinger, one of the masters of the Camp David bargain and an ex-secretary of state, tried to answer this question. He wrote an article, which was published by London's THE OBSERVER in its 28 July issue, that these U.S. schemes will probably fail, and Washington will have to pay dearly for this because they will show more clearly its political inability with regard to the Middle East issues. This admission has great political importance, especially if we take the person who made it into consideration.

But, it is natural that the issue is not restricted to what Henry Kissinger admitted. The main point is that the Arab countries are calling for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East including the convocation of an international conference on this issue under U.N. sponsorship and the firm rejection by the Arab countries of all unilateral bargains.

TASS REPORTS WHITEHEAD'S ARRIVAL IN JORDAN

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, August 4 TASS -- John Whitehead, U.S. first deputy secretary of state, has arrived in the Jordanian capital on an official visit. His tour of Middle East and North African countries will also take him to Egypt, the Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Israel.

Noteworthy is the fact that John Whitehead is making his tour at a time when U.S. diplomacy attempts to reanimate the so-called "Reagan Plan" on the Middle East. A majority of Arab countries are known to have rejected this plan assessing it as the U.S. Administration's attempt to impose the U.S.-Israeli will on the peoples in the region.

ISRAEL'S DEPORTATION POLICY CRITICIZED

LD031022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The head of the Israeli Cabinet has announced the government's intention to give legislative authority to the practice of evicting the original Arab population from the occupation lands. Our correspondent in Damascus, Kazbek Hasev, reports:

[Basev] In the history of modern international law, the practice of expelling the original population by force from territory occupied as a result of aggression by another state has been regarded as a gross violation of the (?sovereignty) of that country, and as a flouting of elementary human rights. Yet it is known that the Israeli authorities, practically with the official support of the United States, since the very beginning of their aggression against the Arab countries, have elevated this practice to an everyday reality, and, without consideration of international norms of any kind, have driven out of their homeland the greater part of the Palestinian people and the native inhabitants on occupied lands in other Arab countries.

Now, judging by reports from Tel Aviv, the ruling circles in Israel are planning to embody their criminal practice of deporting the Arab population in legislation.

Repressive Measures Denounced

LD042117 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Amman, August 4 TASS -- Tel Aviv has made another step on the way towards escalating terror against the population of the Arab lands seized as a result of the aggression. According to reports monitored here, the Israeli Cabinet approved at today's meeting a number of measures meant to give a semblance of "legality" to the invaders' reprisals and mass abuse of human rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The measures, cynically called "anti-terrorist", give, in part, the Israeli military authorities the right to deport Palestinians unimpededly outside the Israeli-seized territories and jail them without trial. To guarantee the implementation of this "right" in conditions when the Israeli prisons are overcrowded as they are with Palestinians, the Israeli Government decided dramatically to expand the network of prisons and concentration camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It should be noted that the deportation and "preventive arrests" of Arabs have long since become Zionists' routine practice. Observers believe, however, that today's decision of the Cabinet will enable the Israeli authorities to use these ruthless methods on an unprecedented scope, and will give the "green light" to the mass eviction of Palestinians from the land in the West Bank and Gaza that always belonged to them. The Zionist ruling clique of Israel has been openly steering the course for the annexation of those lands.

LEBANON'S NASIRITE ORGANIZATION LEADER CITED

PM051051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 2

[IZVESTIYA own correspondent Ye. Korshunov "Lebanon Reportage": "The Dream of Mustafa Sa'd"]

[Text] Beirut -- A large celebration arch with white linen wound around it stretched across the highway leading into Sidon, the center of south Lebanon. The arch was decorated with large portraits of Mustafa Sa'd and his father -- the prominent progressive figure Ma'ruf Sa'd, killed in Sidon by agents of reaction in March 1975.

After the Israelis left Sidon, the local papers warned that the occupiers who remained on Lebanese soil were preparing to provoke bloody intercommunal clashes in the city and adjoining areas, set Muslims and Christians at one another's throats, and turn the city, as they said at the time, into a "second Beirut."

...We arrived in Sidon immediately after the return of Mustafa Sa'd. Jubilant crowds were giving him a tumultuous welcome. Friends were proudly telling him that the enemy had been cast out of the city and that hundreds of Israel's henchmen had had to flee. Subsequently, the patriotic forces had dislodged the rightists from the Iqlim al-Kharrub area and gained full control of the coastal highway.

We were in the Popular Nasirite Organization leader's small apartment. We had been there before, after the apartment had been destroyed by a terrible explosion when a car packed with dynamite and parked by Israeli agents outside the block where the Sa'd family lived blew up. On the floor and the walls we had seen the congealed blood of Mustafa Sa'd, his wife, his dead daughter, his two sons, friends, and colleagues who had been there at the time of the attempted assassination. Repair work was still going on in the block and there was a smell of fresh paint. But the apartment was filled with people -- political and public figures, trade union leaders and journalists.

Mustafa Sa'd sat in a leather armchair which had been ripped to shreds by shrapnel during the explosion. He was wearing dark glasses. His face was cut and scarred. The doctors had worked hard to save his sight. Once again, he was in the thick of the struggle for the liberation of his country. "It is always a great joy for me to meet with Soviet people," Mustafa Sa'd said. "The Soviet Union is the loyal and proven friend of us Lebanese and of all other Arab peoples. We know that the USSR has given and is giving assistance to our patriotic forces and to the national liberation movement in the Arab countries struggling against imperialism, Israeli Zionism, and international and domestic reaction. We are sure that this support will be maintained until our final victory."

The conversation switched to events in Lebanon. The leader of the Popular Nasirite Organization talked about the American-Israeli plot against Lebanon which is being aided and abetted and executed by rightists. He warned that, having retreated east of Sidon, they had joined up with the collaborationists of the "army of south Lebanon" and were making preparations for a new tragedy. Several thousand Christians have massed in Jazzin, having fled from areas where battles provoked by rightists were raging. Israeli agents and collaborationists are now trying to turn Jazzin into a combat action zone to force the Christian refugees back nearer the Lebanese-Israeli border where Tel Aviv intends to settle them in the so-called security belt it is setting up and turn them into cannon fodder for its "army of south Lebanon." But the patriotic forces intend to wreck these plans, Mustafa Sa'd stressed, drive the Israeli accomplices out of Jazzin, and help the Christian refugees to return to their native villages, prevent south Lebanon from being split up into confessional cantons, and restore peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the different religious communities. "The Zionist-controlled U.S. press has deliberately distorted the significance of the events that have been taking place for more than 10 years now in Lebanon," Mustafa Sa'd said, "trying to convince readers that what we have here is an unremitting religious feud. In fact, what we have in Lebanon is an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist struggle against international and local reaction, for democracy and social progress. In the end, Israeli occupiers were forced to retreat from Lebanon under the onslaught of the patriotic forces. Tel Aviv failed to realize its plans in Lebanon. Now our task is to neutralize the Israeli agents in our country and restore peace."

The coastal highway along which we returned to Beirut from Sidon that evening was filled with vehicles -- cars and trucks, tankers and container vehicles -- traveling in both directions. The highway was now as I remembered it before the Israeli invasion, and that was further proof of the strength of the patriotic forces' position in the region.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON BRIGHT STAR-85

PM051215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Observer's Opinion": "Provocative Maneuvers"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Aug -- Military exercises by U.S. troops with the participation of the Somali Army within the framework of maneuvers code-named "Bright Star - 85" have begun on Somali territory.

The latest show of military force held by the United States in the Horn of Africa region cannot be seen in any other way than a most serious threat to the sovereignty and security of the region's states. After all, U.S. units from the Rapid Deployment Force, which comes under the control of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), are taking part in the exercises that have begun on Somali territory which will last until 11 August. General R. Kingston, the commander of Centcom himself, has come to Somalia to observe the progress of these militarist games.

These maneuvers are not only being held on Somali territory. The foreign press has reported that special security measures have recently been taken in the Egyptian port of Alexandria. One after another, U.S. Navy amphibious assault ships have visited the port. Then the Pentagon airlifted several thousand servicemen from U.S. territory. All these militarist preparations were also linked with the "Bright Star - 85" maneuvers.

The scale of this blatant show of military force can only be judged by the fact that up to 9,000 servicemen and a large amount of combat hardware will be involved in "Bright Star - 85." (We recall that 5,500 U.S. Army officers and men took part in the "Bright Star - 81" maneuvers and 1,100 in "Bright Star - 83"). During the maneuvers that are just starting the Pentagon intends to rehearse U.S. Navy operations in the Mediterranean, seaborne and airborne assault landings, and bombing strikes against ground targets.

The clearly offensive thrust of the Pentagon-organized maneuvers and the participation in them of units from the Rapid Deployment Force -- which is intended for interventionist actions -- is highly indicative; primarily, of the fact that Washington, as Syria's TISHRIN stresses, continues to operate within the framework of an aggressive course, intending to achieve its hegemonist aims in the Near East and the Indian Ocean with the help of military blackmail.

These aims are well known: to try to make the Arab and African states submit to the U.S. diktat and to strengthen the positions of pro-U.S. forces in the region. In this connection, attention is being drawn to reports that large contingents of armed forces from a number of Washington's satellite states in the region will be taking part in the "Bright Star - 85" maneuvers.

Here it is apposite to recall that during similar U.S. military exercises in Somalia in December 1982 the Pentagon tested under "African conditions" its latest combat equipment, including F-15 fighter-bombers and AWACS aircraft, and verified the Rapid Deployment Force's readiness for punitive operations in the Horn of Africa region. And in August 1983, the United States held major naval exercises and assault landings within the framework of the "Bright Star - 83" maneuvers in the region of the Somali port of Berbera.

By organizing one militarist show after another, Washington, under the guise of holding military maneuvers, is not averse to perpetuating the presence of its troops in this strategically important region. There is every justification for such an assumption. Thus, KUNA, the Kuwait news agency, reported that the United States had asked for Cairo's agreement to leave U.S. troops on Egyptian territory even after the end of "Bright Star - 85." And it should not be forgotten that a major U.S. naval grouping headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz with around 90 planes aboard remains off the shores of Lebanon.

However, Washington's sinister saber rattling does not scare the peoples. They are fully resolved to rebuff the dangerous pretensions of the United States.

TASS ON ETHIOPIAN PROTEST OVER BRIGHT STAR

LD031321 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 3 TASS — Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested at the U.S. military maneuvers code-named "Bright Star-85" started on Somali territory with the Somalian Army taking part.

The provocative manuevers staged by the Pentagon close to Ethiopian borders, the statement says, are especially dangerous because Somalia continues to carry out aggressive acts aiming to undermine Ethiopia's territorial integrity. It is known that the USA is one of the countries supplying the expansionist regime with the most advanced weapons. New war games attended by Somalia help build up military potential of Somalia and heighten tensions in the region of the Horn of Africa. Attempts to militarise this part of the continent undermine efforts of the region's countries aimed at economic development.

The statement contains a demand for the U.S. Administration to refrain from actions encouraging Somalia to carry on expansionist, subversive policies in relation to Ethiopia.

SOVIET-RWANDAN EXCHANGE PLAN SIGNED IN KIGALI

PM051355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] The signing of a plan for cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Rwanda for 1985-1986 has taken place in the Rwandan capital, Kigali.

The document provides for the further development of cooperation in the sphere of science, education, culture, art, cinematography, the mass media, book publishing, health care, and sport.

The plan was signed by G.D. Sokolov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda, and Rwandan Foreign Minister F. Ngarukiyintwali.

CASTRO ACCUSES CIA, U.S. REPORTERS OF EXPIONAGE

LD050923 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, August 5 TASS -- PRENSA LATINA informs:

Cuban President Fidel Castro has expressed his willingness to debate the foreign debt problem at meetings including the U.S. and the Chilean and Paraguayan dictatorships.

It is no problem for me, he told some 300 reporters who covered a five-day meeting on Latin American and the Caribbean foreign debt closed at the International Conference Centre here yesterday.

He spoke of proposals made by the presidents of Argentina, Peru and Ecuador for holding a meeting of heads of state and government to examine the region's foreign debt problems and said no country should be excluded from it.

He attached great importance to the forthcoming meeting of the Latin American parliament in Uruguay but said he had not thought of the inconvenience of attending it.

I must be discreet because the CIA is following all my movements to carry out its attacks, particularly now when Washington is angry because of Cuba's role in making the Latin Americans aware of the debt problem.

Commenting on the CIA, he said it had been involved in an operation including some reporters from the U.S. T.V., whom he charged with conducting intelligence operations against Cuba. I know everything, said the Cuban leader who disclosed details of the journalists' movements to confirm the alleged presence here of U.S. millionaire Robert Vesco who is wanted for evading to pay taxes in his country. Regarding this Fidel Castro said that members of the U.S. interest office dedicated to intelligence activities against Cuba gave information to the mentioned reporters. In opinion of the Cuban leader, it seemed the action was meant to draw attention away from the foreign debt meeting being held here.

Fidel Castro said he understood why the Mexican Government did not send an official delegation in a gesture which he described as "prudent and cautious" because of Mexico's difficult and serious economic situation and with a neighbour such as the United States which is very concerned on this meeting.

Fidel Castro praised the democratization process in Brazil, he said the ties with Colombia were good and that Havana has been clear and honest in announcing its willingness to help Peru in fulfilling the promises in favour of the Peruvian people. There has been a lot of rhetoric in this continent and we expect words to become a reality.

Fidel Castro also said Cuba had the merit of making the U.S. "Monroe Doctrine", claiming Washington's right to militarily intervene against any country of the continent, fail. President Ronald Reagan's doctrine is even worse, but the Nicaraguans with their heroism will also make it fail, he stressed.

CHILEANS OPPOSE SHUTTLE LANDINGS ON EASTER ISLAND

LD031323 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 3 TASS -- The Pinochet regime has officially allowed the U.S. to use the Easter Island belonging to Chile for emergency landings of U.S. spaceships of the "shuttle" type, the AP news agency reports. An agreement to this effect for a term of eight years has been signed in Santiago by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile Jaime del Valle and the U.S. Ambassador James Theberge.

The Chilean public actively opposed the signing of the agreement. It expressed serious concern over the fact that spaceships of the "shuttle" type occupy an important place in the "star wars" program developed by the Pentagon. The navigation gear which is planned to be deployed in the East Island can be used for guiding weapons from nuclear submarines or strategic bombers. Radomiro Tomic, former Chilean ambassador to the U.S., said that the signing of the agreement would "put Chile in the nuclear line of fire".

MINISTER OF CULTURE MEETS NICARAGUAN COUNTERPART

PM051606 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 2 August, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal. During a conversation which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding questions of the further development of the two countries' cooperation in the sphere of culture and art were touched upon.

TASS NOTES BOLIVIA ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT 5 AUG

LD051121 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] La Paz, August 5 TASS -- Victor Paz Estenssoro has been elected new president of Bolivia today.

The new head of state is 77 years old. It will be his fourth term in presidency. In the course of the current round of general elections on July 14 Victor Paz Estenssoro ran for presidency from the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Party. Since none of the candidates to presidency won an overwhelming majority vote, the decision on the question, according to the constitution, was to be passed by the national congress.

The first round of parliamentary voting ended fruitlessly. More than a half of senators and deputies voted for Victor Paz Estenssoro at the second joint meeting of both chambers, which ensured a victory for him.

KUNAYEV ON KAZAKH ECONOMIC INTENSIFICATION

PM050801 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 85 pp 1-3

[KAZTAG report: "Main Direction of the Intensification of the Economy. From a Republic Party and Economic Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv was held in Alma-Ata on 22 July with the participation of first secretaries of party obkoms and of a number of gorkoms and raykoms, oblispolkom chairmen, a group of primary party organization secretaries, trade union and Komsomol workers, leaders of ministries and departments, large enterprises in industry, transport, and other sectors, the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, and a number of scientific research establishments, science and production associations, and VUZes, specialists, progressive production workers and innovators, senior officials of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and representatives of the mass media.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee Conference on Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks."

The CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress occupies an exceptional place among the sociopolitical events of the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said in his report. It is of great significance for implementing the party's economic strategy. The profound and substantive report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made an objective analysis and a realistic assessment of the state of affairs in the economy and advanced the scientifically substantiated concept of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society and fundamentally transforming its material and technical base.

We have to resolutely overcome negative phenomena, raise the national economy to a qualitatively new level within a short time, and ensure steady progress in all strategic salients. Today this task has assumed paramount political, economic, and social significance. And, as was emphasized at the conference, its realization must be the urgent concern of the whole party and the whole people. Precisely such an innovative and truly revolutionary approach to resolving the key question of our economic policy accords most fully with the needs of the country's development at the present stage and with the interests of further enhancing the well-being of all Soviet people.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the June conference and his speeches in Leningrad, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Minsk have received the universal approval of the party and the people and elicited a great international response.

The party's policy of accelerating scientific and technical progress is supported unanimously and with profound understanding by the Communists and all working people of Kazakhstan. It has become for us a clear, combat program of concrete practical action.

Today we are obliged to resolve successfully the most complex and large-scale tasks, to indroduce the latest scientific and technical achievements into production, and to increase the pace of economic development.

And, as you know know, much is already being done in this direction. The Temirtau-Karaganda, Karatau-Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, and Mangyshlak territorial production complexes and large industrial centers are operating in our republic.

A unique fuel and energy complex is being created in Pavlodar Oblast. For the first time in Soviet practice cyclical flow extraction of coal involving the use of powerful rotary excavators has been introduced at the Bogatyr open pit mine in Ekibastuz, the biggest in the sector. The country's largest fuel power station has been constructed and commissioned there. The extremely high-tension, 1,150 kilovolt "Ekibastuz-Center" power transmission line, which has no analogues, is under construction.

The republic's nonferrous metallurgy gives priority to the broad introduction of progressive technology for underground and open ore extraction, to the development and assimilation of new autogenous and extraction processes for obtaining nonferrous, rare, and alloying metals, and to the enhancement of the comprehensive utilization of raw ore materials. At the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine alone, 18 of the 20 elements contained in the raw materials are now being extracted. For the first time in the world, production of high-purity gallium has been started up in accordance with fundamentally new technology at the Pavlodar Aluminium Plant.

The successes of geology, ferrous metallurgy, and chemistry in questions of introducing new equipment and advanced technology are well known. Many technical innovations have been developed and realized at group "B" enterprises, in construction and the construction industry, in transport and communications, and in the services sphere. More than 20,000 scientific and technical measures are implemented in the republic every year. Some 925 shops and sections have been fully mechanized and automated, and 1,150 flow and automatic lines have been set up. The series production of almost 800 new kinds of products has been assimilated and begun, approximately 150 of them for the first time in the country.

Scientific and technical progress in agriculture has been appreciably accelerated in recent years. The soil protection system of farming, which originated in our republic, has been introduced on 22 million hectares. Equipment with high operating qualities has come into the fields. New high-yield strains of agricultural crops have been created, and promising breeds of animals raised.

All this has undoubtedly promoted the successful fulfillment of state plans. Industrial output worth R765 million has been sold over and above the targets for the 1st 4 years of the 5-year plan and fixed production capital has increased by almost one-third. Average annual national income has reached R20 million as against R18 million in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Industrial production will have increased by 19-20 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. Last year 84 percent of the growth in goods output was obtained through labor productivity growth, the effectiveness of capital investment improved, and the volume of uncompleted construction is being reduced. Despite the drought the targets for the production and purchase of many types of agricultural produce are being met. Consequently, the social program is being fulfilled.

Undoubtedly, the speaker went on to note, our successes could have been weighter. Unfortunately, many enterprises, associations, and sectors as a whole are continuing to work in the old way and are failing to ensure a sharp turn toward production intensification.

The main reason is that scientific and technical progress has by no means everywhere become a very important factor in ensuring the economy's accelerated development.

Thus, the renovation of production is being conducted only slowly in machine building, the construction materials industry, and the power industry, and in Alma-Ata, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, and Chimkent Oblasts. The rates at which existing enterprises are being retooled and modernized are low. Our expenditure for these purposes is only 20 percent and does not even exceed 10 percent in a number of ministries and departments.

The Gosplan and the leaders of ministries, departments, and associations must review the structure of expenditure, significantly increase the proportion of capital investment on retooling, and bring it up to a minimum of 50 percent. And it must not just be a question of clearing "bottlenecks" or replacing equipment, but of introducing new processes which invariably achieve high end results and considerably improve output quality.

It is necessary to sharply reduce the proportion of manual labor. This currently accounts for 1 in 3 workers in industry, 1 in 2 in agriculture and construction, and over 70 percent of workers in the services sphere.

At the same time the leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata are handling the mechanization of production poorly. This question is being undervalued in Dzhezkhazgan, Kustanay, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, and Turgay Oblasts.

A comprehensive targeted program for reducing manual labor exists in the republic. However, in the light of the demands of the June conference, further work should be done on it. The program must encompass all production associations and enterprises without exception. Nobody must stand aside from this important matter. That is the party directive.

The CPSU Central Committee conference, Comrade D.A. Kunayev continued, stressed with particular force the need to resolutely improve the utilization of the production potential that has been created. For us this problem is of special importance since there is intensive construction of new enterprises under way in the republic and the latest equipment is being set up. But it is no secret that in a number of sectors the assimilation of the commissioned capacities is being conducted slowly and the rated technical and economical indicators are not achieved for years. More than 6,000 mechanized and automated lines have been installed in industry but less than one-half are running at full capacity. This is totally intolerable and does not correspond with present demands.

It is necessary to instill the strictest order in the acquisition and use of equipment. In this connection the report leveled sharp criticism at the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, and certain other of the republic's ministries. We are right, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, to make the most serious complaints about Ministers Comrades Sarzhanov, Tymbayev, Takezhanov, Kazachkov, Beysenov, and Dzherembayev. There is no need to prove that mismanagement must be nipped in the bud.

Increasing the returns from production potential is indissolubly linked with the careful utilization of material resources. However, in many sectors and spheres the targets for saving metal, cement, timber, and fuel are not being fulfilled and considerable overexpenditure of raw materials is permitted. Things are particularly bad in the system of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of Motor Transport, at enterprises of the ferrous metallurgy, construction materials, and construction industries, and in Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, Kustanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan, and Chimkent Oblasts.

Under these conditions how can that very important indicator of our pledges, working for 2 days during the year on economized resources, be fulfilled? The time has come not in words but in deeds to organize well-conceived work to reduce all kinds of losses and improve the comprehensive processing of raw materials and the utilization of secondary resources. On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee directives it is necessary to work out and introduce everywhere measures making it possible to a considerable degree to save sufficient fuel, raw materials, and other materials to cover increased requirements.

The Central Committee conference, as you know, raised in all its importance the question of improving output quality. A great deal has been done in this regard but a radical improvement has not yet been achieved.

There are still numerous instances of output being produced with deviations from the required standards and technical conditions, especially at enterprises of the light, local, and construction materials industries and at Atkyubinskselmash, the Semipalatinsk Gas Apparatus Plant, and the Taldy-Kurgan Lead Battery Plant. The task is to bring bad workmen and certain leaders who help them strictly to account. We must always remember that improving output quality has now been made certain to the party's entire economic policy and must be a matter of paramount importance for all Communists and all party organizations and labor collectives.

Economic development and the acceleration of retooling, the report goes on to say, are by no means influenced for the best by the shortcomings in capital construction, where construction schedules for important projects continue to be delayed and the plans to commission them are not fulfilled. In a number of sectors the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises is taking an unjustifiably long time and is not comprehensive. There are many failings in the organization of design estimate work. Engineering failures and violations of planning norms are commonplace at the Kazsantekhproyekt, Kazgiprotsvetmet, Vostokselproyekt, and Almaatagiprotrans Institutes and at planning organizations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Kazakhstan Interkolkhoz Construction Organization. Unfortunately, these questions have not hitherto experienced the proper influence of the Kazakh SSR Gosstroy.

We must realize profoundly and responsibly, D.A. Kunayev continued, that today life urgently demands a radical switch everywhere to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The attention of all our cadres must be fixed on this. The state of affairs must be analyzed in each sector and collective and exhaustive measures taken to improve the technical standard of production and sharply improve output quality. Any slowness, vacillation, or lack of initiative is simply inadmissible.

First and foremost we must put a stop to the practice of plans concerning new equipment being compiled often on the basis of obsolete, inefficient measures. Moreover, the implementation of many of them is excessively delayed. That is the state of affairs in a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. It is necessary to select and ensure the accelerated introduction into production of genuinely innovative ideas and create qualitatively new technology and equipment that will increase labor productivity by a factor of three to five and more. It is necessary to improve program-targeted planning, particularly on intersectorial and regional problems, improve the balance built into the plans for new equipment, and incorporate these plans in the main evaluation indicators. And needless to say, the plans for new equipment must not only be an organic component of all sections of the state plan, but its foundation and orientation for the achievement of important goals.

Under these conditions, the speaker stressed, a slack attitude to the fulfillment of these plans is impermissible. Can we tolerate the fact that since the start of the 5-year plan the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Ministry of Agriculture have not managed to meet once with the targets for the development of science and technology?

It is necessary to step up exactingness toward the leaders of ministries, departments, and enterprises for the resolution of these questions. Failure to fulfill the targets for new equipment must be seen as a violation of the production plan with all the consequences that entails.

Science must be in the front line of the struggle for scientific and technical progress. We have substantial scientific potential headed by the republic's academy. Our scientists are successfully carrying out fundamental and applied research in the field of geology, mining, metallurgy, chemistry, radiation physics, biology, and applied mathematics.

Yet one cannot fail to see that here and there triviality prevails and new directions in the sphere of cybernetics, production automation, and developments in energy- and materials-saving, low-waste, and waste-free manufacturing processes are developing only slowly.

The republican Academy of Sciences Presidium and Gosplan must review thematic plans and assign priority directions -- above all, those in which our institutes may become leaders in the near future, and not only in this republic.

It is also necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of VUZ science, which is responsible for many major long-term developments. It is necessary to think about the future development of problem-solving laboratories and the strengthening of a number of VUZes with qualified cadres. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must raise the level of the leadership of scientific research work, step up monitoring, and give greater practical aid.

It is necessary to eradicate shortcomings in sectorial science. Its potential is still not being utilized rationally. Many institutes and planning and design organizations and bureaus are working inefficiently.

Thus, the Central Planning and Design Technological Bureau of the republic's Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy has for almost 10 years been developing much-needed self-propelled equipment for working thin deposits. However, over this period not one model has been created here which can operate steadily in underground conditions and made the miner's job easier. Things are no better at the Central Planning and Design Bureau of the Ministry of the Food Industry. Since the start of the 5-year plan it has carried out 420 jobs but introduced only 175; the effect it has obtained has been 7 times less than planned.

It is also necessary to think seriously about increasing the role of science at plants. Its laggardness is direct evidence of the uncaring attitude of certain leaders to this important sector of scientific and technical progress.

Leaders of ministries and departments must carefully study the themes of their subunits' work and bring them to participate as actively as possible in increasing the sector's technological standard.

To that end it is necessary to utilize more extensively the potential of material and moral incentives granted by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Improving the Labor Remuneration of Scientific Workers, Designers, and Industrial Technologists."

As was rightly noted at the CPSU Central Committee conference, it is necessary to further deepen the creative ties between science and publication. It is necessary to resolve the questions of creating scientific and technical complexes, engineering centers, and temporary creative collectives in order to study specific problems. It is also necessary to utilize industrial and agricultural enterprises more actively as bases for holding experimental and experimental production tests.

Scientific production associations, as is well known, have become a reliable form, tested in the practice of integrating science and production. However, the leaders of certain of our ministries are failing to show particular initiative in creating them, although this potential exists in the Ministry of Light Industry, the phosphorus industry, and the agroindustrial complex. The Gosplan and ministries and departments must accelerate the preparation of specific proposals on this question.

Scientific and technical progress, Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to say, is inconceivable without relying substantially on the creative activeness of the masses or without a vital link with the innovative thinking of workers and specialists. Around 600,000 rationalizing proposals and over 7,000 inventions have been introduced in the republic since the start of the 5-year plan. The economic effect of their implementation exceeds R1 billion. But even here there are reserves. The leaders of certain ministries and departments are being conservative and literally waving innovations away. The Kazakhstan Trade Union Council is handling this matter poorly.

Currently a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress through the year 2005 has been drawn up in the republic. It defines the main directions for our economic and social development.

The main thing to which the program is oriented is the intensive opening up of rich natural resources and their comprehensive utilization. The republic has a great role to play in implementing the country's energy program. The exploitation of major fuel reserves in central and western Kazakhstan requires the creation of fundamentally new coal extraction techniques and effective methods for increasing yields from oil deposits. Power engineering has set its sights on increasing the unit capacity of power plants and constructing high-voltage power lines.

The efforts of scientists and production workers at coal mining enterprises must be focused on introducing modern, highly productive ways of working deposits and considerably reducing losses of useful minerals underground. The main thing is ore enrichment is to increase the coefficient of recovery of all components on the basis of compound processes with automated systems for controlling technological processes.

A most important direction of scientific and technical progress in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy is still the creation and introduction of low-waste and waste-free technological processes and the corresponding apparatus. Positive experience in this direction, as has already been noted, exists at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead-Zinc and Titanium-Magnesium Combines, the Irtysh Chemical and Metallurgical Plant, and the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant. This year an installation for smelting concentrates in a liquid bath is being introduced at the Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine.

This makes it possible to increase furnace productivity almost 20-fold, to reduce the fuel used by a factor of 7, to fully utilize all waste gases, and, finally, to sharply improve metallurgists' working conditions. It is necessary to expand the scale of the introduction of these promising processes in every possible way.

The main direction of technical improvement in capital construction must be the industrialization of production, the raising of its engineering standards, the extensive utilization of modern materials and designs, and the sharp improvement of work quality.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of implementing the food program, in which Kazakhstan has a great and honorable role. A most important task for rural working people and workers in the entire agro-industrial sector and agricultural science was and is to increase the productivity of crop farming and stockraising. It is necessary to continue to develop and improve zonal crop farming systems, to introduce intensive techniques, and to create new, high-yield, and drought-resistant varieties of grain, feed, and other crops for all the republic's regions.

We have a large land reclamation program. In order to successfully implement it, it is necessary to step up the rate of building new irrigation systems, modernizing existing irrigated land, and actively introducing effective irrigation methods. It it necessary to make fuller use of the potential for opening up solonetz [saline soil] land and bringing it into agricultural production.

Technical progress in the countryside presupposes further increasing the level of production mechanization and automation. Here we must bank on equipping farms with wide-cut, highly productive equipment, as well as modern machines for feed procurement and preparation.

With regard to stockraising, scientists' attention must be focused on creating in a short period groups of animals with high genetic potential for productivity and on working out reliable measures for combating livestock diseases.

All agro-industrial complex ministries and departments are called upon to persistently strengthen the material and technical base for the processing of raw materials and to introduce more actively modern ways and means of storing output.

Work must continue in the transport and communications sectors to electrify railroad freightlines, build second tracks and insert stretches of dual track, create automated control systems, and make wide use of satellite communications systems. Everything must be done to ensure that our national economy has reliable support from all types of transport.

Major tasks have been put forward, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, in resolving our party's general line -- increasing the Soviet people's well-being, developing their culture, and improving their consumer, trade, medical, and municipal services. Questions of increasing consumer goods production occupy a special place here. The main task must be to expand the range and improve the quality of consumer goods. And we must all strive persistently for concrete results in these areas.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires a fundamental improvement of the leadership of this process. Planning, organization, control, and monitoring are still the bottlenecks. The potential of computers and automated control systems is not being fully used. The software provision [informatsionnoye obespecheniye] is inadequate.

With regard to labor organization, the speaker noted that various pretexts have been used recently to set up a large number of both necessary and unnecessary intermediate links with a staff now three times larger than the central apparatus. The number of administrative and managerial staff at the Ministries of Geology and the Food Industry has increased fivefold in comparison with the 1970 level while at the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry the increase is sevenfold. The Ministry of Trade has particularly excelled itself: Its staff has increased almost 20-fold in that period. The Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and Ministry of the Food Industry have many main administrations and trusts of all kinds and the Ministry of the Fish Industry is literally chock-full of them. But apart from duplicating the functions of ministries and exercising petty control over enterprises they do not bring any practical benefit, according to our figures.

The structure of capital construction management also needs considerable improvement. At the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises it is marked by an extremely large number of tiers. At the Ministry of Rural Construction the number of small construction organizations with a volume of work of R1 million or less a year is over 40 percent. The management structure of the agroindustrial complex, transport, and consumer and municipal services also needs improvement.

This is not a question of a simple facelift or a purely mechanical unification of enterprises and organizations but of the most radical restructuring of forms, methods, and style of leadership. The republic's Council of Ministers should examine this question in detail and submit the corresponding proposals.

The utmost attention must be paid to improving the structure of associations and enterprises themselves. The republic has quite a few large economic production complexes capable of resolving large-scale tasks. Their number is constantly increasing. But at the same time a number of sectors, particularly the construction, local, printing, and timber industries and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, have around 1,000 small enterprises and subunits employing just 15-100 people.

Production concentration must be stepped up. The restructuring of management must be comprehensive and must take account of the experience built up during the economic experiment. It should be closely linked to the intensification of autonomous financing and economic levers and incentives, the broadening of the rights of leaders at all levels, and the raising of the level of their responsibility.

We shall not achieve our set goal unless we improve all economic work and labor and production organization and enhance the role of all labor collectives. To this end, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Minsk truck plant requires, fuller use should be made of the rights provided by the Law on Labor Collectives to improve their production activity and develop socialist self-management.

Now, when the party is mobilizing all Soviet people to resolve new large-scale and responsible tasks, it is necessary to fundamentally restructure the style and methods of party leadership of the national economy, step up organizational and political work directly within the collectives of enterprises and scientific establishments, and use the full force of the party's influence to create an atmosphere of creative and resourceful work.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms should be particularly exacting toward those who try to delay the restructuring, lose their sense of the new, or are even afraid of radical change.

We must comprehensively assert an atmosphere of exactingness, develop professional efficiency and self-criticism, and eradicate waffling, formalism, and red tape. It is important to ensure that the innovative spirit and businesslike approach remain active at all levels.

In the attainment of the set tasks the selection and placement of cadres, people capable of working at the level of present-day demands and resolving questions of economic development from the standpoint of scientific and technical progress, become increasingly significant. The overwhelming majority of our leaders do try to work at that level. But there are some who do not keep up with the times, who treat questions of scientific and technical progress like just another short-term campaign, and who, to put it simply, are incompetent at their work. Such workers must give serious thought to matters. We are parting company with them now. Party committees are called on to help cadres at all levels to grasp the essentials of the changes that are taking place and to ensure that everyone not only knows the party's requirements but also shows personal initiative, purposefulness, and persistence in carrying them out.

The exceptionally responsible tasks of further developing our national economy require that all ideological work be improved. The mass media must show greater depth and comprehensiveness in their coverage of the multifaceted activity of party organizations and labor collectives aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress. That should also be the aim of the system of party and Komsomol training and working people's economic education. Great opportunities are opening up before spoken political agitation, propaganda in lecture form, and the activity of cultural and educational institutions. Everything must be done to ensure that every Soviet person moves as quickly as possible from simply recognizing the problems of scientific and technical progress to actually understanding them.

It is also necessary to enhance the role and responsibility of local soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and people's control organs. They are called on to actively influence the solution of all socioeconomic questions and to carry out continuous social monitoring of the implementation of the party's guidelines.

In brief, and as the CPSU Central Committee June conference pointed out, the situation requires new approaches to the solution of specific tasks at all links and levels. Especially now that we are entering the decisive stage of the 5-year plan's final year. This is a very crucial and intense period. It will determine our indicators as we approach the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. I would call this stage, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, a testing period for our cadres' maturity and ability to surmount difficulties.

Overall, the republic's national economy worked well in the first half-year. The industrial production volume rose by 3.5 percent, compared to a plan target of 2.6 percent. The pace of construction and assembly work quickened. Targets for the commissioning of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities were overfulfilled. There have been improvements in the agro-industrial complex, transport, and all other sectors.

It should be noted, however, that on a number of important points the necessary breakthrough has still not been achieved. The half-year plan for commodity output was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and industry in Karaganda and Chimkent Oblasts. Targets for the production of many types of output have not been fulfilled, including rolled ferrous metals, purified copper, vehicle tires, cement, and knitted outerwear.

We are particularly concerned by industry's slump in June when one ministry in four and industry in nine oblasts failed to cope with the output sales plans. Many construction organizations reduced the volumes of their contract work. Disruptions to the plans for the supply of livestock and poultry to the state were permitted in Semipalatinsk, North Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan, and Turgay Oblasts.

Having examined the results of work in the first 6 months, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau believes that it is time to overcome this backlog. The Central Committee requires every ministry and obkom to analyze the situation seriously and to promptly bring existing reserves into operation. The Central Committee also requires that the causes of the backlog be comprehensively examined everywhere, that monitoring be stepped up, and that responsibility for ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the state plan be considerably increased.

The tasks of the second half-year are not easy. In industry, production must be increased by at least R140 million per month. Furthermore, a substantial proportion of the increase must come from three ministries: the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. Therefore, the relevant ministers, Comrades Novikov, Dzhomartov, and Dzherembayev, should organize the full, waste-free processing of all raw material resources. The Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko) and oblispolkoms must make up the backlog in the supply of agricultural output. There must also be a considerable increase in production from leaders of ferrous metal, chemical, petrochemical, and machine-building enterprises.

Construction workers are facing strenuous tasks. By the end of the year they have to assimilate over R5 billion of capital investments and carry out construction and installation work worth R3 billion. Guided by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's instructions, it is necessary here to ensure the commissioning of production facilities of paramount importance to the state in the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, mineral fertilizers, the petrochemical industry, agricultural machine building, and light industry. The plans for housing, social, and consumer construction must also be fulfilled, of course, not just overall but also in each oblast, city, and rayon.

A lot must be done in the countryside. The main thing is to give the motherland more grain and to fulfill the grain purchase plans. Southern oblasts are already harvesting the crop. Their task is to meet the socialist pledges that have been adopted. The day is near when large-scale harvesting will begin in the north of the republic. Harvesting equipment must be repaired on time and the grain threshing floors and reception centers must be in a perfect state of readiness. Teams, links, and units must be quickly staffed with machine operator cadres and the production, cultural, and consumer conditions necessary for good, shock work must be created.

It is our duty to harvest the vegetables and potatoes on time and to fully meet the needs of the population of cities and industrial centers from the production of the Republic's own farms.

Everything must be done to eliminate the backlog in developing public-sector stockraising and to fulfill the plans for the sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and all other products. We must considerably step up feed procurement work and try to ensure that every farm has the necessary stocks.

The work of trade, public catering, and consumer services must be drastically improved. Leaders of the Ministry of Trade, the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz, and the Ministry of Consumer Services must organize efficient highly productive work throughout.

The national economy's timely preparation for stable working during fall and winter is a great and urgent talks. Mistakes of past years are being repeated here. Serious shortcomings in the winter preparations have been discovered in particular at the Ekibastuz, Yermak, Tselinograd, and Karaganda power stations. Manufactoring equipment, production buildings and installations, and municipal services facilities are not being reparied quickly enough. Party committees at all levels should examine the readiness of enterprises, organizations, health, education, and cultural establishments for winter working conditions. As you can see, comrades, we have complex and responsible tasks to tackle. Ministries, departments, party, soviet, and economic organs must considerably raise the standard of their work, adopt the most responsible, concrete approach in this situation, and ensure the efficient, coordinated work of all production links. It is important to waste no time now, to increase each person's labor contribution at his workplace day by day to strengthen order and organization more persistently, to combat drunkenness and alcoholism more actively, and to bring all available economic and social reserves into operation.

Everything must be subordinanted to the main task -- fulfilling the plans and adopted socialist pledges and comprehensively preparing the national economy for successful work in the new, 12th 5-year Plan.

The mobilizing role of the upcoming reports and elections at party organizations must be directed toward resolving the set tasks. Meetings and conferences must hold a businesslike and detailed discussion on increasing cadres' responsibility for their assigned area. Instances of immodesty, misuse of official position, and shortcomings in the selection and placement of workers must be given principled assessment.

The main criterion of the whole range of work being done is the end result. In this context questions of stepping up monitoring and the verification of performance acquire special significance. We must strive to ensure that every decision taken is firmly and consistently carried through to its conclusion and that good initiatives are not drowned in a sea of paperwork or wasted in innumerable conferences and meetings.

In conclusion, Comrade D.A. Dunayev said: Our duty is to repeatedly step up the party's influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and to make full and most efficient use of all forms and methods of party work ot that end. Only by constantly judging our actions against the new demands and by increasing day by day our great creative efforts can we successfully implement the party's large-scale plans.

In brief, all areas and every section need concrete, intensive work, a special cohesion, and high discipline. That is the only way that we will be able to ensure progress, successfully meet the target for the final year of the 5-year plan, and fittingly greet our Leninist party's 27th congress.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

LD051221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] There was a conference held today at the Moscow Gorkom. It was noted that the reports and elections campaign, which has started in party organizations, is called upon to become a powerful catalyst for the beneficial changes that are taking place in every sphere of our life. There was also talk of the need to subordinate the reports and elections, the maximum mobilization of party organizers, Communists and all working people of Moscow to solving the tasks set by the party. The speakers stressed that Moscow's Communists must make a businesslike, constructive, and exacting analysis of the results of work on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and clearly define the tasks for the future. Comrade Grishin spoke at the conference.

MEASURES TO INTENSIFTY MACHINE BUILDING DISCUSSED

LD040317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined a question on measures aimed at a fundamental improvement in the technical level and quality of machine building output. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, which provides for the priority development of the country's machine building complex, has been adopted. Our correspondent, Sergey Amelchenko, in a conversation with Aleksandr Fodorovich Kamenev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, asked him to comment on that document's main provisions.

[Begin recording] [Kamenev] The resolution embraces a broad range of questions aimed at creating material and technical conditions for transferring the branches of machine building onto the intensive path of development and providing for the total satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for the most important types of output of the modern technical level.

[Amelchenko] Aleksandr Fedorovich, how do you foresee machine building production changing?

[Kamenev] Well, first of all, the growth rate of production of machine building output and development of capacities is increasing sharply. Fixed assets are being renovated at an unprecedented rate. Priority of development is given to those branches that determine technical progress; specifically, the machine-tool industry and the instrument-making and electotechnical industry. Their volumes of production will increase in several directions and by several times during the 12th 5-Year Plan. In order to create the required capacities equipped with modern production equipment, it is planned to increase its output especially for machine building and to send this output primarily to machine building branches. Besides this, approximately 50 percent of sharply increased capital investment in the 12th 5-Year Plan will be allocated to the reequipment and reconstruction of existing capacities in order to obtain a return on this capital investment as quickly as possible. And, finally, the equipping of machine building enterprises with numerical program-controlled machine tools, automatic lines, and flexible production systems will significantly increase their potential as far as the output, labor conditions, and quality of the produced goods are concerned.

It is envisaged that there will be a significant increment in labor productivity, decreasing labor intensity and cost price of products, and reduction in the number of workers engaged in manual labor.

[Amelchenko] Aleksandr Fedorovich, great attention also has been paid up to now to improving the technical level and quality of machine building products and to developing machine building on a whole. What is the difference in the new approach?

[Kamanev] Really, you are right. Machine building has been developing more and more intensively in our country for quite a long time. At the same time, objective laws regarding the national economy's development give rise precisely now to a qualitatively new approach towards the development of machine building. The fact of the matter is that the period of extensive development of machine building, which was based upon the use of scattered types of equipment such as individual types of machine tools -- lathe, milling, grinding, drilling, and others -- no longer satisfy our needs. Scientific technological progress itself also allows us to solve these tasks in qualitatively new ways. Moreover, we could not do this 10-15 years ago. The creation of computer and microprocessor technology has made it possible to implement the comprehensive automation of production lines which work automatically. It means that every part, every cell of this line must respond identically, in terms of technical level, quality, and reliability, to the requirements put on the whole system. It is in this that there lies the difference, the principally new approach towards the solution of the tasks which have been put forward of bringing about a fundamental improvement in the technical level and quality of machine building output.

[Amelchenko] The acceleration of the technical development of machine building confronts science with huge problems. What will be done in the scientific field?

[Kamenev] First of all, an accelerated development in the experimental base of the scientific research and experimental design work is planned. This is the most important thing, because investment in the development of the scientific complex of machine building is being increased several times over. The measures aimed at creating an effective system of material and technical supplies for scientific research and experimental-design work have been defined. The creation of a substantial reserve of capacities for the preparation of production and the mastering of new technology has been provided for. A number of measures aimed at developing a network of branches of the institute of machine building, named after Academician Blagonravov, in order to develop the USSR Academy of Sciences' capacities, and aimed at the development of fundamental and applied research in the interests of machine building, has been defined. The creation of centers for the adoption of inventions and discoveries which have the most important signifiance for the national economy based on higher educational institutions, with partial participation of ministries and under the direction of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries has been outlined.

[Amelchenko] But modern economic development is impossible without also bringing science and industry closer together.

[Kamenev] Yes, that is correct. The adoption of methods of the most effective joining together of scientific research and production within the framework of united collectives has been carried out in our country for almost 10 years. The experience has shown that this way is the correct one.

In the resolution about which we are talking now, the most large-scale measures are provided for, aimed at the amalgamation of science and production within the framework of production and scientific production associations. There is no other way.

[Amalchenko] Alexandr Fedorovich, what is the level which home machine building is trying to achieve?

[Kamenev] It is planned to create new generations of equipment of a large unitary capacity and output, with high indicators of reliability, economy, and what is very important, principally important, to implement the planned transition from production of separate types of machinery towards output of machine systems and whole production complexes. It is planned to increase by approximately one-and-a-half to two times by 1990 the proportion of the products of highest category of quality among the overall volume of production of the most important products of machine building.

All these intensive tasks are realizable, though they require much work and skillful organization. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers pay exceptionally great attention to the development of machine building. It is being given a lot. But a lot will be asked from it. The fulfillment of the resolution is a task confronting the entire nation. But its solution depends on everyone including workers, technical engineering workers, scientists, and leaders and organizers of machine building industry. Because of this, initiative, creative approach, and total application of effort are required today as never before. [end recording]

RSFSR PAPER DISCUSSES PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM021600 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reports and Elections in Party Organizations"]

[Excerpts] A crucial period in the life and activity of our party and labor collectives has arrived: Reports and elections in party organizations have begun. The very important organizational and political campaign now taking place has a distinguishing feature from previous ones: It is being held at the junction between two 5-year plans, at a period when all spheres of our activity are being restructured in the light of the decisions of CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are giving the campaign a powerful boost and serving as an inspirational and guiding principle for it.

The main question naturally facing party committees and every Communist is: What has already been done since the 26th CPSU Congress and what remains to be done right now, in the months remaining before the next congress? What production and spiritual reserves must be brought into operation in order to achieve a decisive breakthrough in literally every sector?

In the great precongress discussion, attention must be focused on the problems of scientific and technical progress, which have a quite specific expression in labor collectives. It is not enough just to express dissatisfaction on this score; what is more important is to outline ways of ensuring that progress reliably penetrates every national economic sector. This must also be discussed with the utmost responsibility in academic, scientific research, and educational institutions, design offices, and laboratories. Naturally, instant complete results cannot be expected.

Therefore during the collective discussions it is necessary to promptly pinpoint the unutilized reserves, which sometimes lie right in front of us, and once again broach the questions of economy and thrift.

The party is strong because it does not avoid tackling the most acute problems or shirk open discussion with people. The first results of the reports and elections campaign in party groups show that honest discussion yields appreciable benefits. It helps to enhance party groups' reponsibility and prestige and creates a situation at local level whereby no party worker or Communist can stand aside from active work or remain outside effective party monitoring.

It is an incontrovertible fact that a lot has been done since the Central Committee April Plenum. There have been marked shifts in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, particularly rail transport, and consumer and trade services to the population. However, this is just the beginning. It is important not only to consolidate and increase the positive successes but to give them the character of dynamic development. We must establish an atmosphere of truly creative effort in collectives and strive to derive the maximum benefit from the best possible organization of work and a conscientious attitude to it on the part of working people. This must be discussed without fail by Communists at party meetings, and controversial issues must under no circumstances be glossed over. Extensive publicity cannot harm the party. Action and the ability to speak the truth alone create its prestige. And it is very important when this is appreciated at local levels.

It is necessary to ensure that during the reports and elections campaign every Communist exercises his right to speak and shares his suggestions and observations, which will help deepen democracy inside the party and Leninist norms of party life and develop criticism and self-criticism. Without it the sense of forward motion is lost and the sense of responsibility is blunted. It must ring out loudly, especially when it is a question of carrying out the requirements of the rules and eradicating negative phenomena such as mismanagement, lack of organization, stagnant thinking, drunkenness, and alcoholism.

As was observed at the recent CPSU Central Committee Conference, the main thing on which rural workers' attention must now be focused is the increase in production and purchases of agricultural and livestock products. It is now time not just to cope with this year's targets but to make up to a considerable extent for the losses that were allowed to occur in the first years of the 5-year plan and to show concern for ensuring that the population is supplied with foodstuffs to the fullest extent.

Unfortunately, people have still not everywhere grasped the full seriousness of the set task. In Kalinin Oblast the average milk yield per cow in the first 6 months of the year amounted to just 938 kg. Likhoslavlskiy, Staritskiy, and Spirovskiy Rayons are obtaining considerably less of this product than they did in the corresponding period last year. However, no particular alarm is felt at the party group meetings. "The problem is the feed base," the Communists say.

But after all, everyone must realize that just to state the facts is quite inadequate. It is high time to raise the question bluntly: Who exactly is to blame for the chronic shortfall? Why is it that the Communists guilty of omissions -- from the rank-and-file member, agricultural specialist, kolkhoz chairman, and sovkhoz director up to leaders on the rayon or oblast scale -- are so rarely called to account? And when the answer to this question is found, the culprits must be held fully responsible. The discussion at reports and elections meetings must also be used for a principled party assessment of Communist leaders' actions.

The party's advice is that, wherever necessary, cadre questions should also be examined, with consideration being shown toward experienced workers while people who are sluggish and lacking in initiative are dismissed.

Not so long ago, rural workers in Belgorod Oblast put forward an initiative to reduce the amount of grain allocated for feed purposes. This naturally presupposes a more thoughtful attitude to the problem of producing and storing feed. This was discussed again in a number of rural party groups, which are planning new targets in developing this valuable initiative. It is clear that it is also of great significance for other RSFSR rayons and oblasts. But by no means all farms have seriously appreciated this need, and Communists are failing to draw collectives' attention to it.

And yet the ability of party committees to see the main thing, linking together human and production factors, actually lies in just such work! That is why a more considered approach to forming the elected aktiv is required. The best workers, Kolkhoz members, representatives of the scientific and technical intelligentsia, and women, principled and honest people who are respected in the collective, must be elected to party organs.

They must directly implement party leadership of the economy and set examples of an innovative approach to work. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to surpass previous achievements in increasing production and improving its efficiency. Take, for example, housing construction, where there are still quite a lot of shortcomings. It is being carried out extremely poorly in Novgorod, Arkhangelsk, and Chita Oblasts, giving rise to justified complaints by residents. Is it possible to change the situation there for the better in the near future? The experience of many construction collectives in the country proves that it is possible. Especially if there is constant monitoring, painstaking work in the grassroots party link, and skillful placement of skilled cadres.

Another feature of the present reports and elections is that the discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU program, of changes to the CPSU rules, and of the basic guidelines for the country's economic and socioeconomic development is also being conducted at the same time and in close conjunction with them. At the meetings, conferences, and congresses we must all carry out multifaceted work to increase the professionalism and social activeness of the masses and establish their communist world outlook. It is also important to convincingly explain the deep connection between successes in socioeconomic building and our state's foreign policy. All this will help carry out the reports and elections to high organizational and political standards and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

GEORGIAN CP LEADER DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD032211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Tasks in overcoming negative manifestations alien to the Soviet way of life and in the affirmation everywhere of the norms of communist morality have been discussed by those taking part in a meeting of the ideological aktiv of Georgia which completed its work today. Experience of work by the republic's Communists in combatting negative manifestations was made general in speeches by Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and by other speakers. Analyzing the work that is being carried out, the participants in the meeting concentrated their attention on unsolved problems and shortcomings.

The necessity of eradicating formalism in this regard and resolutely ending any manifestations of greed, any instances of unearned income, any bribe-taking, or any violations of planning and financial discipline was particularly stressed. The proposals that were put forward have been made the basis of recommendations for improving the forms and methods of combatting private-ownership tendencies and for further strengthening the level of discipline, organization, and order.

PERM OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR 'SHORTCOMINGS'

LD051831 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the serious shortcomings which the Perm Gorkom and the Perm Gorispolkom have allowed to occur in the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to deal with drunkenness and alcoholism. Many party, local government, and economic leaders and officials of trade unions, the Komsomol and the media have not eliminated complacency and liberalism in their evaluation of instances of drunkenness, which are still widespread. Law enforcement bodies are proving slow to reorient their work. Cases in which they fail to apply against offenders the measures called for by the legislation on the struggle against drunkenness are not infrequent. The Gorispolkom and Comrade (Cherkashin) ignored the justifiable proposals made by rayon organizations and individual work collectives for a reduction in the number of trading outlets where the sale of alcoholic drink is permitted. In spite of the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Petrov, [name as heard] chairman of the Perm Oblispolkom, took it upon himself to permit the sale of alcoholic drinks in the vicinity of many production enterprises, in certain palaces of culture, theaters, cinemas, railway stations, river terminals and airports. Instances of unlicenced sale of wine and vodka by trade workers have occurred. But these things were not stopped.

The Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee has punished the culprits for the irresponsibility manifested in the organization of the implementation of the party and government decisions on dealing with drunkenness and alcoholism.

CPSU PUBLISHES ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT RESOLUTION

PM051537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 85 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress pointed to the need to make the economy as receptive as possible to scientific-technical progress and to ensure that all echelons of the national economy are vitally interested in this and that they bear ineluctable responsibility for introducing the latest achievements of science and technology and for achieving leading world positions. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the widespread dissemination of new methods of economic management and increasing their influence on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress."

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers noted that the economic experiment to expand the rights of industrial production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and to step up their responsibility for the results of work has shown its vitality and revealed great opportunities for improving production efficiency and output quality.

In 1984 the production associations (enterprises) of the ministries taking part in the economic experiment overfulfilled the set targets for the volume of production, labor productivity growth, profit, the reduction of prime cost, and the production of high-quality output. Here the entire production increase was achieved without any increase and, in a number of cases, with a reduction, in the number of workers. There was a considerable improvement in the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries of output in accordance with contracts. The labor collectives, which work well, have obtained broader opportunities for material encouragement for their workers, for the better satisfaction of working people's requirements for housing, children's preschool institutions, and pioneer camps, and for the solution of other social issues. The role of the production development fund in retooling has increased. The production associations (enterprises) and ministries transferred to new economic management conditions in early 1985 are also achieving positive results.

The practical introduction of new methods of economic management which have been checked during the implementation of the economic experiment is an important step on the path of creating an integral system of management for the national economy which ensures, in organic unity, the improvement of planning, the intensification of the effectiveness of economic levers and stimuli, and the amelioration of the organizational structure of management.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to ensure the further improvement of new methods of economic management, above all in the intensification of the influence of the economic mechanism on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the improvement of the quality of output, and the creation of genuine interest in the matter on the part of the labor collectives of production associations (enterprises) and all echelons of the national economy, making active use of the potential of planning, incentives, price formation, and other economic levers.

With a view toward the timely preparation of production for the manufacture of the output, the national economy needs and of new, highly efficient articles, the procedures and deadlines have been stipulated for assigning the ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics targets for the production of output in physical terms and funds for a wide range of material and technical resources. The production of experimental models and the assimilation of the series production of the main types of new equipment will be included in the plan for the production of output in physical terms.

The USSR State Committee for Standards, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the ministries and departments have been instructed to take steps to improve work on the certification of output in order to ensure that certification becomes an effective lever for controlling scientific-technical progress and the quality of the output produced and for encouraging production growth. It has been deemed necessary to enhance the role and responsibility of certification commissions in assessing the technical standard and quality of output and its compliance with the best world and Soviet models.

To enhance the influence of prices on the acceleration of the improvement of technology and the expansion of the production of highly effective output, it has been stipulated that a surcharge of up to 30 percent is to be added to the wholesale price for production and technical output complying with the top category of quality depending on its economic effectiveness. This surcharge is retained if the top category of quality is again accorded to this output at subsequent certifications.

For production and technical output assigned at certification to the first category of quality, a discount of 5 percent for the first year, 10 percent for the second year, and 15 percent for the third year is made on the wholesale price. If at a second certification this output is not assigned to the top category of quality, its production must be discontinued.

The total sum of discounts on wholesale prices is channelled by the manufacturing production associations (enterprises) into the revenue of the appropriate budget, depending on the subordinate status of the production associations (enterprise) but their output is planned and sold at prices without reductions. It has been stipulated that money totalling up to 70 percent of the discounts is reimbursed through the material incentive fund. The procedure for applying surcharges and discounts envisaged by this resolution will be introduced in output certification as of 1986.

The procedure is laid down for using currency allowances for the supply of output for export and it is also forbidden to immobilize currency allowances obtained by production associations (enterprises) as a result of the supply of output for export.

A system of measures is envisaged for enhancing the role of the production development fund in retooling and modernizing existing enterprises. The leaders of production associations (enterprises) have been authorized to redistribute the assets of the production development fund and the unified fund for the development of science and technology.

It has been stipulated that the assets of the production development fund may be accumulated by the production associations (enterprises) for the implementation of necessary measures in subsequent planning periods.

Free assets belonging to the production development fund are used temporarily by banks as resources for issuing credits for the retooling and modernization of production. Opportunities are being expanded for supplying credits for retooling and modernization measures.

It has been stipulated that assets from the production development fund are used by production associations (enterprises) autonomously. Production associations (enterprises) draft and approve retooling plans whose implementation is planned through the use of assets from this fund. Retooling plans primarily include measures which ensure the acceleration of the pace at which obsolete fixed capital is replaced and the performance of work within tight schedules.

Planning estimates and title lists for retooling, implemented using assets from the production development fund and credits, are drafted by the production associations (enterprises) autonomously and approved by their leaders. When the estimated cost of measures envisaged by the retooling plan is more than R4 million for enterprises of heavy industry sectors and more than R2.5 million for enterprises of other industries, ministries and departments will examine the retooling plans for production associations (enterprises). They will evaluate their quality, effectiveness, timeliness, and feasibility within the projected deadline, and the extent to which the targets envisaged in them accord with the overall direction of the development of the sector (subsector or production facility) and will make corresponding decisions.

The fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction formed at production associations (enterprises), depending on their work indicators, has an increased part to play in resolving the tasks of the labor collectives' social development. It is envisaged that in the 12th 5-Year Plan, as the necessary prerequisites are created, the assets of this fund should become one of the main sources for existing production associations (enterprises) for financing the construction of apartment blocks, children's institutions, preventive treatment centers, pioneer camps, and other nonproduction establishments. The local soviet ispolkoms have been instructed to ensure that priority is given to the allocation of plots of land and that the work plans for the organizations under their jurisdiction include targets for the planning and construction of apartment blocks and children's institutions using the funds of the production associations (enterprises).

Measures have been specified for improving the planning and material and technical backup for measures implemented using assets from the production development fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, and bank credits. The USSR Gosplan, the union republic councils of ministers, the construction ministries, and client ministries and departments have been instructed, when drafting capital construction plans, to ensure the priority inclusion in these plans of operations for the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and the construction of nonproduction establishments using the fund for socioculture measures and housing construction.

It has been stipulated that the drafting of plans for material and technical supplies by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers should begin with the priority examination and full satisfaction of the need for material and technical resources for work on the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and the construction of nonproduction establishments using assets from these funds and bank credits.

The proposals of the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers for the volumes of capital investments for new construction and for meeting the needs for equipment and other material resources for this construction must be examined only after satisfying the demands of production associations (enterprises) for these resources for retooling and modernizing existing enterprises.

As of 1987 the provision of material and technical resources (except for brand-name and imported equipment) for operations carried out by enterprises themselves using their own resources with assets from the production development fund, the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, and bank credits, will be implemented directly by the USSR Gossnab's territorial organs for orders from production associations (enterprises) in accordance with planning estimates. The USSR Gossnab, through its territorial organs, must determine the requirements of these associations (enterprises) for equipment and material resources for these operations and submit the relevant data within the scheduled deadlines to the USSR Gosplan. The USSR Gosplan must envisage in its draft plans the allocation of the resources necessary to meet these requirements to the USSR Gossnab.

The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and the soviet ispolkoms must ensure priority allocation to production associations (enterprises), on the basis of their orders of local construction materials and articles made of these materials to carry out these operations using the associations' (enterprises') own funds and bank credits.

Measures are envisaged for accelerating the economic mechanism's influence on the development of deliveries of complete sets of machine-building output and the improvement of its quality and technical standard. For delays and the nondelivery of equipment, articles and materials which are part of a complete-set delivery, the supplier pays a penalty of 5 percent of the cost of the complete production line, installation, or unit to the head enterprise (organization) responsible for the delivery of the complete set of equipment. When a complete set of equipment is delivered in accordance with the concluded contracts and agreed technical specifications, the client pays the supplier a wholesale price surcharge of 5 percent of the cost of the complete set of equipment.

Industrial production associations (enterprises) working under the new economic management conditions have been authorized, as of 1986-1987, to create a unified material incentive fund formed with assets from the material incentive fund and other assets earmarked for the award of bonuses in accordance with existing legislation. The specific size of the assets of the unified material incentive fund with regard to the ways it is used is determined by the labor collectives. A substantial proportion of the fund's assets must be used to encourage work to accelerate scientific-technical progress, improve the quality of articles, and produce output of a modern technical standard.

With a view toward enhancing the responsibility of production associations (enterprises) for the quality of the output supplied to the client it has been stipulated that as of 1986, expenditure to correct defects revealed by the client in the output supplied to him is reimbursed by reducing the material incentive fund of the production associations (enterprises) supplying the output. It output is returned to production associations (enterprises) because of its poor quality, deductions into the material incentive fund are reduced by up to 5 percent for each percentage of the total volume of production output returned as substandard.

To accelerate the impact of financial levers on the attainment of good results in economic activity by the production associations (enterprises), as of 1986, as an experiment, payments into the budget from profit according to normatives, which are stable for the duration of the 12th 5-Year Plan, will be introduced for the production association (enterprises) of the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry.

In order to more extensively introduce in practice, the system of measures which has been proven during the economic experiment -- the system of measures to expand the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and to step up their responsibility for the end results of work -- the new conditions of economic management are being extended as of 1986 to cover all production ministries (enterprises) of the ministries and departments of machine-building, light industry, food, meat, and dairy industries, the fish industry (internal water expanses), local industry, and consumer services to the population.

Also specified are the ministries for which the new conditions of economic management will be elaborated and introduced on 1 January 1986 with consideration for sectorial features. A 1 January 1987 deadline has been set for completing the transition of associations and enterprises of other industries to the new conditions of economic management.

The Union Republic Communist Party Central Committee, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called on to accelerate organizational and political work aimed at the active introduction into practice of new forms and methods of economic management and to regard this work as one of the most important avenues of their activity. Autonomous financing must be introduced everywhere and the entire package of questions of production management must be persistently improved. On this basis we must enhance the labor collectives' responsibility and interest in the end results of work, in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and in the production of high-quality output to modern technical standards.

Dyunin Commentary

LD051750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution concerning the wide dissemination of new methods of management and the intensification of their influence on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress was published 4 August. Here is our commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Dyunin, deputy chief editor of the paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA:

The resolution formulates clearly a number of principled important points which will make it possible to secure the further development of our economy. The question first and foremost is of the strengthening of the effect of the economic mechanism on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and on improving the quality of products. What new things are being introduced into our economic life? We will begin with the fact that the manufacture of basic types of new equipment will now be included in the plan for the production of goods in physical terms. Previously this indicator did not exist. Such refining of planning will make it possible to obtain much more quickly the necessary up-to-date machine tools and other highly efficient equipment. New systems of certification of products and flexible forms of price fixing are also directed toward this. The certification of products and fluctuation of prices also existed previously, but in a rather one-sided way; that of an incentive. Now they will also begin to act as sanctions.

Goods which were initially given first category will become cheaper: in the 1st year by 5 percent, in the 2d by 10 percent, and in the 3d year by 15 percent of the wholesale price. This is very significant for enterprises. They will, therefore, have a vital interest in the production of goods of only the highest category and quality. For, when the time arrives for recertification, if first category goods produced previously, figuratively speaking, have not attained the highest category, then they will be taken out of production altogether.

In order to make the economy as receptive as possible to scientific-technical progress, enterprises and associations are being given the opportunity to accumulate a fund for development of production and to use it independently for technical refurbishment. The role of the social and cultural measures fund is also being stepped up. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period, labor collectives will derive means chiefly from this fund for the construction of residential accomodations, children's institutions, dispensaries and pioneers' camps. The size of this fund will be directly dependent on the successful fulfillment of the plan, and in the first instance, the plan for creating new equipment. This means that the better a collective works, the more new equipment it will create and the better living conditions its members will have.

These and other measures indicated in the resolution will begin to be applied, on a broad scale as early as next year.

POWER INDUSTRY TO MODERNIZE, CUT FUEL EXPENDITURE

LD051522 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- The Soviet Union has set about modernizing its fuel and energy complex. Altogether 40.8 billion rubles of capital investments -- 11 percent more than last year -- have been set aside for modernization programs. Modernization pursues two goals: to drastically increase the energy potential of the country; and to drastically increase the energy potential of the country; and to substantially reduce similtaneously expenditures of fuel and primarily oil.

This task of immense complexity and scope for such a state as the Soviet Union is quite feasible, TASS has been told by the Minister of Power and Electrification of the USSR, Anatoliy Mayorets. The country has quite a few scientific and technical innovations and the faster we introduce them, the greater savings we will obtain. For instance, highly efficient generating units for power stations have been developed and thanks to them the Soviet Union is ahead of the USA, Britain, West Germany and France in one of the main efficiency indicators, fuel expenditure per kilowatt hour of electricity.

The average fuel expenditure in the USSR is 326 grams per kilowatt-hour, but there are still power plants which burn 400 or even 600 grams. Their radical modernization will make it possible to cut fuel expenditure back to the average already in the immediate future, saving about 20 million tons of valuable fuel oil a year. Altogether 50 major thermal power stations are going to be modenized during the next five years.

Touching upon the further development of the industry, Anatoliy Mayorets stressed that emphasis has now been shifted to the modernization of operative power stations and to tightening the economic regime. Priority has been attached to atomic and hydro power stations. During the past five years the share of the APS's in total electricity generation has trebled and the role of hydro power stations has also increased.

The aggregate capacity of the APS's will be increased by 20 million kilowatts during the current five year period, which ends this year. The USSR has developed large and economical generation units with a capacity of 500,000 kw for plants burning solid fuel and with a capacity of 800,000 kw for those using fuel oil. Atomic power plants have generating units with a capacity of up to 1.5 million kw, which are unparalleled in the world.

USE OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES IMPORTANT

PM011509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Reserves in Agriculture"]

[Excerpt] Grain production remains the key problem. Now, during the harvest, the advantages of leading agricultural techniques which combine the best practical experience with the application of scientific recommendations are particularly clearly visible. Wherever grain has been cultivated using intensive techniques everyhectare yields up to 40-50 quintals of high-quality grain. Conditions for mastering progressive techniques exist everywhere. It is important to prevent the dissipation of resources and machinery and to seek to recoup additional expenditure through achieving high yields and making the expenditure pay. Here, agricultural workers count on the assistance of machine builders and chemical industry workers.

Feed crop fields demand equally close attention from agro-industrial complex workers. In some places a complex situation is developing on these fields. The grass harvest is poorer than last year on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, Kazakhstan, and some other republics and oblasts. It is important now to make full use of the technical potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of all their resources and also of the assistance of patronage enterprises in order to harvest on time and without losses everything that the fields and meadows have produced. People who are strengthening the feed base mainly through achieving higher yields and better quality feeds are acting correctly.

The collective contract gives people a sense of true proprietorship and teaches them to work in the new way. It is unthinkable without efficient labor organization and the autonomy of the teams and links managing their own affairs. However, in some places people get carried away with the number of nonregulated subunits they establish, without paying sufficient attention to creating the right conditions for them. Formalism has still not been eradicated in the application of financial autonomy. Insufficient use is made of the invoice system of monitoring expenditure, of labor remuneration based on gross revenue, and of other methods which make it possible to implement a strict policy of savings at every work place.

Agro-industrial associations are exerting an increasingly positive influence on the economy. However, many of them have still not managed to achieve complete understanding between the partners. Hence the weak intersectoral relations and the servicing organizations' low responsibility for end results. The desire of certain departments to secure favorable indicators whatever the cost, hampers the establishment of an anti-expenditure [protivozatratnyy] economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex and the implementation everywhere of the policy of savings and thrift. Here the agro-industrial complex needs help from scientists. The system for introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress must be made more flexible.

HARVESTING PROGRESS THROUGHOUT NATION REVIEWED

PM020731 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Aug 85 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Not a Gram Must Be Lost in the Harvest!"]

[Excerpts] In the country's extensive grainfields, the harvesting is entering its decisive stage. It is already under way in all the union republics.

Working people in the agro-industrial complex are striving to harvest better and more rapidly everything that has been grown in the fields, to give the state more grain and other produce, and to fulfill the pledges adopted for the final year of the 5-year plan.

It is the duty of farmers and all collectives in the agro-industrial complex to adopt urgent measures to increase considerably the rate of harvesting and grain procurements and prepare the fields for the winter sowing and fall plowing, and to use their abilities and skill against the changeable weather. The machine operators on leading farms in Volgograd Oblast treasure every hour of fine weather. Here 1,200 harvesting and transport complexes have joined in the work, bringing the harvesting productivity to more than 100,000 hectares a day. The increase in output by the crews of reapers and combines is promoted by the collective contract and the efficient technical servicing of the machines. The harvesting tactics are chosen in light of each field's particular characteristics -- separate gathering, or direct combine harvesting. The grain has already been cut on half of the oblast's sowings, and the area threshed is increasing.

The harvesting is nearing its end on the Don and in the autonomous republics of the northern Caucasus. In the RSFSR as a whole, grain crops have been cut on 12.2 million hectares -- more than 18 percent of the sowings. The swathes have been threshed on 9 million hectares. In a number of places the harvesting is not being launched sufficiently widely. Whereas in Voronezh Oblast grain crops have been cut on 65 percent of the sowings, in Kursk Oblast the figure is only 28 percent, in Lipetsk Oblast 27 percent, in Tambov Oblast 26 percent, and in Kuybyshev Oblast 16 percent. Moreover a large gap has been allowed to develop here between cutting and threshing. A further delay with the cutting could lead to losses and failure to harvest the grain in full. This must not be tolerated. Following the leading farms' example, it is necessary everywhere to organize two-shift work or work stints by combine crews, round-the-clock processing of the grain at the threshing floors, the full preservation of the grain, and continuous dispatch of the grain to the elevators.

The tried and tested method of harvesting by large, amalgamated detachments is proving highly effective in the Ukraine. More than 100,000 combines are united in such detachments this year. Thanks to the work stint method of organizing labor and to flexible maneuvering, the productivity of combines and reapers has increased markedly. Grain crops have already been cut on more than 9.3 million hectares in the republic. The farms of Mironovskiy Rayon are threshing an average of 30 quintals of grain per hectare. This is good. But fields where intensive techniques were used are yielding 50 quintals of high-quality wheat per hectare. A striking difference has been achieved elsewhere too.

The creative initiative of many rationalizers aimed at preventing losses of the crop is noteworthy. In Kherson Oblast they have adjusted the dynamics of the tines on the combine pickup. The speed of rotation of the shaft which makes it operate has been reduced considerably, while the speed of the combine remains the same. As a result the pickup tines beat less of the grain out of the ears. Losses have been reduced several times over. For instance, on the Rodina Sovkhoz threshings of barley and peas using the refitted pickup have increased by 1.5 quintals per hectare.

The advantage is obvious. But certain farm leaders have scorned the innovation. And here is the result. On Molodaya Gvardiya Sovkhoz enormous losses have been allowed to occur in the threshing of peas. A field right next to the Kherson-Nikolayev highway was covered with peas, and some of the swathes were left unthreshed. In order to cover up the waste, stubble breakers and shallow ploughs were set to work in the field. And all this took place before the eyes of the leaders of Belozerskiy Rayon who remained indifferent to the bad workmanship.

Strict measures must be taken everywhere to prevent losses of grain and feeds. They are occurring above all where mechanics are badly organized and harvesting work drags on.

The pea harvest is not going well in a number of places. Peas have been threshed on almost 2 million hectares, or 37 percent of the area sown. Yet this crop is most prone to losses when it is left on the root or lying in swathes too long. You only have to delay threshing by just 1 day, and the pods burst and the peas are shed on the ground. Unfortunately, Kursk farms have so far threshed peas on only 12 percent, Ternopol on 27 percent, and Chernigov on 39 percent of the area sown. In Penza, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, and Orenburg Oblasts cutting and threshing of peas virtually has yet to start, although the grain harvest is in full swing there already.

A good corn harvest is expected in many places this year. In Central Asia republics the harvesting of ripe cobs is already beginning. Tajik farms have harvested 50 quintals per hectare on the first few thousand hectares. It is important right now to prepare the machinery and storage facilities for the corn harvest so that they are ready on time and losses of grain corn are prevented.

The threshing of winter rape is nearing completion and harvesting time on vegetable plots is getting under way. So far 1.2 million metric tons of potatoes and 2.8 million metric tons of vegetables have been sold to the state. And fruit and soft fruit is arriving from the orchards. It is now necessary everywhere to ensure the smooth functioning of the fruit and vegetable supply line and to prevent losses both on plantations and during transportation to the trade outlets.

Gathering this year's harvest we must not forget next year's crop for a minute. After all, in 10 days' time the optimum winter crop sowing season begins in some areas and the soil has been prepared for this on only 36 percent of the planned area. Whereas this important work is nearly completed in Orenburg and Volgorgrad Oblasts, in Bryansk Oblast only 6 percent of the area allocated to winter crops has been plowed, in Orel Oblast 23 percent, in Gorkiy Oblast 36, and in Ryazan Oblast 39 percent.

LATE JULY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM051057 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 85 p 3

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist A. Grishina: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cool weather predominated over most of the USSR's European territory in the third 10-day period of July. The average air temperature in the majority of regions was 2-4 degrees below the annual average. There was considerable rainfall (15-45 mm and in places 50-80 mm) almost everywhere.

By the end of July the northern border for the spring grain crops' waxy ripeness stage passed through Vilnyus, Minsk, Bryansk, Ryazan, and Ulyanovsk and then through the south of the Bashkir ASSR. In the regions further north the spring grain crops were at the milky ripeness stage. Mass flowering occurred on the corn grown for grain. In Krasnoday Kray the milky ripeness stage was reached on the plants of early strains.

In Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and the flax growing zone of the RSFSR the flax had reached the seeds' green ripeness stage. The plants are 7-85 cm high. In the southeast Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga Region the millet has ripened fully within times close to the annual average. On the remaining territory flowering and the formation and swelling of grain is continuing.

Moderately warm weather was observed in the Transcaucasus republics. Rainfall over the majority of the territory was 15-50 mm and more. In Azerbaijan the cotton has formed an average of eight bolls per plant. The plants are about 80 cm high.

The weather became considerably warmer in the arable regions of West Siberia and the larger part of Kazakhstan. Rainfall was abundant. The winter rye south of Novosibirsk's latitude has reached the waxy ripeness stage and further north the grain has begun to swell.

Flowering has begun in the sunflower industrial cultivation zone. The millet has begun to form panicles and flowering has begun and the buckwheat has continued to flower.

In the Far East warm weather with heavy torrential rain was observed. The early spring grain crops have reached the waxy ripeness stage. The potatoes are finishing to flower. In the south of Maritime Kray the buckwheat has begun to flower, while in the north flower clusters continued to form.

In the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan the heat eased up a little. In the northern regions of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan the third alfalfa harvest continued to form. In the southern regions of Central Asia the fourth alfalfa harvest has begun to flower. In the cotton sowing oblasts the mass formation of bolls continued. The number of bolls formed as of the end of July was 3-5 in the majority of oblasts while in Surkhan-Darya, Kulyab, and Kurgan-Tyube oblasts the average was 5.2-6.3 per plant.

ELECTRICITY RESTORED TO SALYUT ORBITAL STATION

LD051355 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Courage and much skill were displayed by Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who made full repairs to the Salyut orbital station. During its flight in automatic mode, the station stopped responding to commands from ground control due to a defective block of the radio systems. Upon completing a docking operation with high precision, the crew boarded the station to discover cold and darkness. The electricity supply system had broken down, water froze and the instrument panels were covered with a crust of ice.

It took about a week and a half of intensive work to eliminate the defects and to restore electricity and life support systems. An automatic cargo ferry was urgently sent up to the Salyut. It delivered the required instruments, fuel, water, and food supplies. All the comfort possible in space has been restored aboard the station and the crew continues the planned research.

GORBACHEV CABLES CREW OF RESCUED ANTARCTIC SHIP

LD051622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram to the crew of the vessel Mikhail Somov. It states:

"It was with excitement and attention that Soviet people followed the courageous drift in the Antarctic ice of the crew of the scientific expeditionary ship Mikhail Somov and saw how the sailors on board the ice-breaker Vladivostok broke through in difficult circumstances to help their comrades. Your tenacity, great skill and attachment to duty enabled you to withstand a grim test with honor. Your work is a graphic manifestation of our Soviet character. The motherland is rightly proud of you.

"I express the wish that you will emerge safely into clear water and return home as quickly as possible. I wish you good health, happiness and new accomplishments for the sake of our socialist homeland."

Mikhail Somov Progress

PM011515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 First Edition p 6

[V. Chetkov report: "'Vladivostok' Is Heading For the Sun; The Antarctic Expedition is Continuing"]

[Text] As reported earlier, Far Eastern seamen convoying the ice-bound scientific expedition ship have been waging a battle against the elements for several days now. The convoy is advancing northward, with difficulty and forced stops, but it is advancing.

The following report was received yesterday from the location of the icebreaker Vladivostok and the diesel electric ship Mikhail Somov: "72 degrees, 59 minutes south, 151 degrees, 30 minutes west; wind westerly to southwesterly; visibility 6 miles, temperature minus 28 degrees; ice passability 10 with 1-year ice incorporating older ice and vast fields of refrozen pack ice.

"Pack ice and icefree areas passability 3 with fresh ice and hummocks. Snow up to 80 cm deep. Blizzard at ground level."

The convoy is moving ahead after drifting for 24 hours, when visability was only 2-3 cable lengths. It was necessary to wait until the next aerial survey could be carried out. Now our airborne guides are again pointing the way for the ships, which have advanced by some 120 miles from the spot where they met, measured in a straight line. But, of course, they did not proceed along a straight line: they were trying to avoid refrozen packed ice and looking for cracks in the ice and icefree channels.

I know how difficult life is for hydrologists and pilots in the Antarctic night. I have taken part in ice surveys myself several times. After hours of exhausting flights, the specialists, as soon as they have handed over the charts compiled in the air, take a quick nap or make a bee line for the steaming pots of very strong coffee or tea. A quick break, and the helicopter buzzes off again.

The Vladivostok is proceeding carefully. There are ice fields where the propeller might seize up quite easily. It is tempting to proceed straight ahead -- after all, it is only 420 miles in a straight line to the Antarctic Circle, and there the sun is waiting for them. That is what the crew of the Mikhail Somov is longing for most. But the icebreaker is moving along in zigzags because the shortest way is not always the quickest. The icebreaker is expected in the Eastern Arctic, where its navigation will end. According to weather forecasts its navigation period will not be long. Winter will be upon us soon and it is necessary to deliver essential goods to northern areas as quickly as possible.

The route to home port lies through the heavy ice of the Antarctic. Ice, which demands from the seamen, the utmost vigilance and constant readiness to engage in complex maneuvers.

GEOPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS IN CONTROLLING WEATHER

LD011753 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Leningrad, August 1 TASS -- Scientists at the Leningrad Central Geophysical Observatory have staged a new experiment by causing artificial rains in north-western USSR. This was achieved by an active chemical effect on the clouds from planes.

Though this remote land of lakes and forests is not drought-stricken, every drop of water is important, for the local rivers stream down to the Upper Volga storage lakes bringing water to its lower reaches during the hot summer season, explained Boris Vorobev, director of the Department of Physical Studies of Clouds and Active Effects.

How to control weather is the problem studied constantly by the leading Soviet Scientific Centre of Geophysics and Climatology. The fact that its methods had been used to disperse the clouds near Moscow on the eve of the opening of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students is an impressive example of the work it has done. The dispersing operation was conducted by the planes of the First USSR Experimental Laboratory of Meteoprotection of Moscow.

Special groups have been formed in the USSR to combat hail. Using rockets with coagulants, they protect 8,000,000 hectares of agricultural land. Annually, this measure alone helps to save over 100,000,000 rubles worth of crops.

Work is going on to increase snowfalls in the Ukrainian steppes. Abundant snow in the fields provide for an increase in grain yields of up to 1-2 centners per hectare.

Fog dispersing devices have been installed at a number of airports and methods to fight frosts and to intensify ice-melting as well as other ways of weather control are being carefully studied.

The experiments of Leningrad scientists are aimed at regulating precipitation over the areas exceeding 10,000 square kilometres.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION -- The scientific ship Professor Shtokman has left Kaliningrad Port on its latest expedition. This time, it is heading for Arctic waters. The expedition's task is to study the earth's crust on the bed of the Barents Sea -- part of the national program for the further systematic research of the Arctic. Scientific data obtained by seismic sounding of the seabed will make it possible to give more precise assessments of the prospects of finding mineral deposits. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Aug 85 LD]